

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



April 4, 1923



HIS PET

Photo by Jones

*Circulation Over 80,000 Weekly*





## False Economy cost the Farmers MILLIONS OF DOLLARS Last Year

In September, October and November of 1922, nearly half a million bushels of wheat were rejected on account of smut and were sold at an average of 10c per bushel under the market.

### STANDARD FORMALDEHYDE

### KILLS SMUT

The North West Grain Dealers Association put the average yield for 1922 at 17.9 bushels per acre.

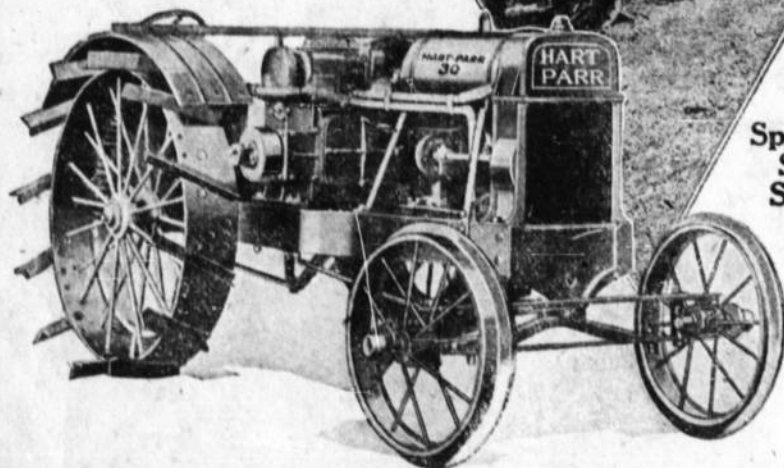
If this yield is smutted you lose \$1.79 per acre. One cent per bushel covers cost of Standard Formaldehyde for your seed.

On a 17.9 bushel yield, seeding two bushels per acre, protection against a loss of \$1.79 costs you only one-ninth of a cent and you benefit by an increased yield.

**Standard Chemical Co. Ltd.**  
Montreal      WINNIPEG      Toronto



### Improved Hart-Parr "30"



Speeds up  
Spring  
Seeding

### Hart-Parr is Alemited!



Many of the old Hart-Parrs that plowed the Virgin Prairies of the Northwest are still in use today after 22 years of service. The great-grand-daddy of all tractors was old Hart-Parr No. 1—built in 1901.

Among the 22 big improvements in the Hart-Parr Tractor, none is of greater outstanding importance than the installation of the famous Alemite High-Pressure Lubricating System. All bearings not lubricated by force feed are now equipped with Alemite fittings, and the Alemite Grease Gun is furnished as standard equipment. This constitutes the last word in lubricating efficiency. It saves a large amount of time, and does away with old fashioned, messy hand methods.

The 22 improvements also include the enclosed motor, stronger, more rigid frame, and lighter weight and more durable construction throughout. The Hart-Parr, therefore, is even more sturdy and dependable than ever, while its surplus powered, kerosene-burning motor cuts fuel cost to the minimum. For long service and complete satisfaction—for handling peak loads quickly—you will find the Hart-Parr unequalled. Write for name of dealer near you and full details of the 22 improvements.

**Branches and Distributors:**—Hart-Parr Limited, Regina, Sask., Can.; F. N. McDonald & Co., Winnipeg, Man., Can.; United Engine & Threshers, Ltd., Calgary, Alta., Can.; The John Goodison Thresher Company, Sarnia, Ont., Can.

**HART-PARR COMPANY**  
729 Lawler St.    Charles City, Iowa



## The Trend of Business



TO forecast correctly trade developments is of vital importance to the man of business.

Our Monthly Commercial Letters, which will be sent on request, contain analyses of agricultural and trade conditions of great assistance in reaching sound conclusions.

672

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL  
RESERVE FUND

\$15,000,000  
\$15,000,000

## SEEDING TIME



THE highest agricultural authorities agree that tested seeds only can produce the highest yield per acre. Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture will help you produce bigger and better crops. Our managers also will do all they can to help you, if you will only tell them your difficulties.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

## AGENTS WANTED

In unrepresented districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

**PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.**  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND

NOW WRITING

### HAIL INSURANCE

**ASSETS EXCEED \$125,000,000**

First British insurance  
office established in Canada  
A.D. 1804.

Apply to:  
**BRANCH MANAGER,**  
410 Garry Bldg.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Your hides are of less than no account if left to rot in the open air.

If you ship them to the open market you will get a cash return that will scarcely keep you in shoe laces.

Have them manufactured by us into the finest quality of

### Harness Leather

you can buy at any price and you'll have the finished article at less than half the price of the cheapest "leather" sold.

Tell us what you have in hides—try us once and you will advertise us to every neighbor.

**Wm. Bourke & Co., Brandon**

Guide Classified Users Are Boosters - Why?



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and throughout the British Empire is \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$1.50 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed. The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XVI.

April 4, 1923

No. 14



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

## ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display .....60c per agate line  
Livestock Display .....45c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch  
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

# Council of Agriculture

TORONTO, Ont., March 30.—A resolution taking the council out of electioneering politics and leaving the nomination and election of candidates for parliament entirely in the hands of the several provincial organizations; admission to membership in the council of the United Farmers of Quebec and the Maritime United Farmers upon formal application by these bodies; provision for revision of the Farmers' platform; demand for legislation in the present session of parliament establishing a system of long-term rural credit; the formulation of a program for the council in connection with rural problems, and instructions to the executive to establish, if it be found possible, a research bureau, were the prominent results of the deliberations of the Council of Agriculture at its annual meeting in Toronto last week. The meeting was not only one of the lengthiest held in recent years, but one of the most important in respect of the matters coming before it and one of the most representative, every province in the Dominion being represented with the exception of British Columbia.

### No Election Activities

The question of the future relation of the Council to the political activities of the provincial association provoked a long and earnest discussion, the character of which is indicated in the resolution dealing with this matter, which was as follows:

"Whereas, the objects of the Canadian Council of Agriculture are fully defined in the constitution as revised and adopted on July 10, 1919, as follows:

"(a) To encourage the farm population of the Dominion to organize for the study of educational, economic, social and political problems having a bearing on the happiness and material prosperity of the people.

"(b) To constitute in itself a medium through which the various organizations in membership may act collectively where their common interests are concerned.

"(c) To establish a bureau for the collecting and disseminating of statistics and other information bearing on rural welfare.

"(d) To provide unity of action on matters of common interest to the organizations in membership and to formulate demands for legislation and present the same to the parliament of Canada.

"(e) To investigate methods of taxation for providing national revenue and disseminate information thus secured through farmers' organizations."

"Therefore be it resolved that the council shall in future not take part in the conduct of any campaign for the election of candidates for parliament, and further it is recognized that the associations in the various provinces of Canada are fully competent if they so desire to deal with all matters relating to the nomination and election of candidates for parliament."

### Revision of Platform

In connections with revision of the Farmers' platform, some parts of which are now obsolete, it was felt that inasmuch as it had been adopted for purposes of practical politics, the provincial

## Toronto Meeting Decides No Election Activities--- Nation-wide Scope---Federal Farm Credit--- Research Bureau

(By The Guide's Staff Correspondent)

organizations were the proper bodies to undertake the revision, and the resolution dealing with this matter, which was adopted by the council, reads:

"That the executive of each of the provincial associations represented at this meeting be invited to prepare a proposed revision of the Farmers' platform, and that the drafts thus prepared be submitted to a committee representative of all the provinces (and to be appointed by the executives of the various provinces), whose duty it shall be to co-ordinate the various proposals and report to the next meeting of the council."

The proposal of the government of Manitoba to impose a tax on grain options was brought before the council, and in the discussion reference was also made to the tax in Alberta on coal. The decision of the council on this subject was expressed in the following resolution:

"Whereas, protests are being made against the imposition by provincial governments of taxes upon commodities or transactions the incidence of which tends to pass beyond the taxing jurisdiction of provinces contrary to the spirit of the British North America Act;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture re-asserts the necessity of holding at an early date a conference of the different taxing authorities in the Dominion for the purpose of defining their respective spheres of tax jurisdiction."

### Nation-wide Scope

The proposal for the establishment of

an eastern section of the council was carefully reviewed, and after a thorough canvass of the matter it was agreed that the plan presented more disadvantages than advantages to the movement as a whole. It was therefore decided that upon formal application the United Farmers of Quebec and the Maritime United Farmers, which includes the organizations of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, should be admitted to membership in the council and that conferences of two or more associations holding membership in the council may be held to deal with matters of local import provided that due notice of such local conference be sent to the secretary of the council so that it may be possible to have a member of the executive of the council present at such conference.

### Long-term Loans

The report of the special committee on plans for funding the debts of farmers led to a lengthy discussion, which resolved itself into ways and means of meeting the prevailing conditions without delay. Eventually the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, there is imperative need in Canada for a comprehensive system of agricultural long-term credit, and,

"Whereas, the existing provincial systems are necessarily restricted in their scope by the limitations of provincial finance;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Council of Agriculture urge upon the government of Canada that it introduce at the present session of parliament a

measure to provide an adequate system of long-term farm loans."

Some discussion took place on the Vancouver route to Europe and the Council referred the matter to the secretary and executive for the securing of adequate information to be laid before the council at its next meeting.

Election of officers took place at the Friday afternoon session, with the following result: President, W. A. Amos, president of the U.F.O.; vice-president, C. H. Burnell, president of the U.F.M.; executive, J. A. Maharg, G. F. Chipman, H. W. Wood, C. Rice-Jones, A. J. M. Poole.

In the Women's Section, Mrs. J. Elliott, president of the U.F.W.M., was elected president, and Mrs. J. S. Amos, president of the U.F.W.O., vice-president.

From the Women's Section resolutions were brought before the council dealing with personal naturalization of women, and urging greater use of the League of Nations in the settlement of international questions. The resolutions were adopted.

The finances of the council showed income for the year of \$16,115 and expenditure of \$13,850.

Those present at the meeting were: H. W. Wood, president of the council; H. E. G. H. Schofield, George Bevington, H. C. McDaniel, G. H. Harris and Mrs. M. L. Sears, representing the United Farmers of Alberta; J. A. Maharg, A. J. McPhail, George Edwards, W. J. Orchard, Mrs. Violet McNaughton, representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; C. H. Burnell, D. G. McKenzie, A. J. M. Poole, Mrs. J. Elliott, Miss Finch, representing the United Farmers of Manitoba; Hon. Geo. Langley, J. B. Musselman, W. C. Mills, A. G. Hawkes, representing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; C. Rice-Jones, John Kennedy, J. J. McLennan, J. F. Reid, representing the United Grain Growers; W. A. Amos, J. J. Morrison, W. D. Saunders, H. Currie, Mrs. J. S. Amos, representing the United Farmers of Ontario.

Visitors from the United Farmers of Quebec were: J. P. Brady, secretary of the association, and J. N. Ponton, editor of the Agricultural Bulletin, Montreal. H. L. Taggart, M.L.A., appeared for the United Farmers of Nova Scotia, W. R. Shaw for the Prince Edward Island Association, and C. Gordon Sharpe for that of New Brunswick.

### Alberta to Have Feeders' Day

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Agricultural College at Edmonton announces that it is to have its annual feeders' day on Saturday, April 14. At this time the experiments that have been under way all winter will be drawing to a close, and from the addresses given by the various speakers, with the animals before them, some conclusive opinions may be reached. The first session will start at 9.30 a.m., at the university farm buildings.

### Early Maturity of Red Bobs

"In my experimental wheat plot in 1921, Red Bobs ripened in 68 days. This is the record so far as I know for Canada. The next best I have noticed is 78 days in the Peace River district."

—John R. Brown, Vernon, B.C.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

is the largest bound farm paper in Western Canada, giving its readers, in its 52 issues per year, more reading matter than any other bound farm paper. This issue will be read by

**Over 400,000 Farm Folks**

in the homes of 80,997 paid subscribers.

**The Gross Circulation is Over 83,000**



## Our Ottawa Letter

*Progressives Doing Excellent Work—National Railways Improving—Bank Act Amendments Conservative*  
(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

WITH the Easter adjournment the first part of the parliamentary session has come to an end. The House has not a large amount of legislation to show for its two months' activities, but at the same time much good work has been done. Much time has been spent in setting forth agricultural conditions, especially those in the West. In the opinion of some, too much has been said on this subject; but it was incumbent on those representing the prairie provinces to set forth faithfully conditions therein. Exaggeration is to be deprecated, but the truth should be known.

The Progressives have certainly held their own. They have kept matters especially relating to agriculture well to the front, and one is safe in saying that never before in the life of the Canadian parliament have matters relating thereto received as much attention as they are getting today. The claims of the West, especially in respect to the Hudson Bay Railway, the tariff and the general cost of production have received much attention; indeed, so far western matters have been more to the fore than those from any other portion of the Dominion.

The Progressives have also demonstrated that they are something more than a one-idea group, intent on a low tariff and nothing else. Their stand, especially on the attempt of W. C. Good to kill commercialized gambling, has called forth strong praise from the leaders in social and moral reform throughout the East. It is something to be said for a party that it is always on the right side of a moral issue, and this is the reputation that the Progressives are gaining.

During these two months Mr. Forke has abundantly justified his selection as leader. Following Mr. Crerar his task was a difficult one, the more so because this is only his second session in the House; but his native good sense, tact and well-balanced judgment have stood him in good stead, with the result that he stands very high, not only in the opinion of his immediate followers, but in the estimation of the whole House. It is a great help that among his supporters are to be found some of the readiest debaters in parliament.

### National Railways Improving

On the day before the adjournment Hon. G. P. Graham gave a statement of the operations of the Canadian National Railways during 1922. This showed that the total deficit had been reduced from \$72,662,278 in 1921 to \$60,251,845, or a decrease of \$12,410,433. This was brought about chiefly through a reduction of \$18,000,000 in operating expenses, and secondarily to the good showing made by the western lines of the Grand Trunk in the United States. In spite of the fact that the Canadian National system handled more than 1,000,000 tons of freight in excess of what it did in 1921, the gross operating revenue was about \$2,000,000 less than in that year, or \$234,111,090 as compared with \$236,100,024. This was attributed by Mr. Graham to the return of the Crow's Nest rates on grain, to reductions in rates granted in December, 1921, and to other reductions on basic commodities granted in August last. To some extent the saving in operating was offset by an increase of \$2,431,128 in fixed charges, which were \$62,454,627, as compared with \$60,023,498 in 1921.

The Grand Trunk mileage in the United States, outside of the few miles in New England, made a particularly good showing. The lines between Detroit and Chicago reported a gain of nearly \$6,000,000 in net revenue, or five and a half times the gain made by the Grand Trunk mileage in Canada. The Vermont Central also reported a gain of \$1,283,000 in net revenue; the New England lines had a deficit of \$57,090. These results generally were due to the more marked revival of business in the United States than in Canada, and to greater density of population, which means much greater business from a given area.

Mr. Graham's statement showed that the chief problem before the Canadian mileage of the National system is to get more traffic. That much greater efficiency in operating has been effected is evident from the fact that on the government lines, outside of the Grand Trunk, operating expenses were reduced by \$13,350,000 as compared by those for 1921, a much larger volume of traffic having been handled with a smaller number of employees, there having been a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the pay roll.

### Branch Line System

While Mr. Graham did not indulge in any rosy predictions, he was confident of the future of the system, for he said: "The problem is not easy to work out, but if we give it a fair show I think it will work itself out." He was confident of an even better showing from the recent amalgamation. Strong confidence was also expressed by Mr. Forke and Mr. Meighen.

Of much importance to the prairie provinces was Mr. Graham's announcement that the government would soon lay before parliament a three-year branch lines construction program. He did not disclose how much mileage this would include, or where the lines would be built, but the impression is that the program will be a rather large one. He reminded the House that last session Mr. Kennedy had said that to complete the lines then projected would cost \$25,000,000, and it is practically certain that other work will be undertaken. He contended that the best advertisement for Canada was a contented settler, and he intimated that some lines would follow the settlers, even though they might not be immediately profitable.

### Banking Investigation

The recent decision of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to lay before the House committee on banking and commerce the result of its investigations into banking is of importance, for until now the indications have been that agriculture's case might not be as well presented as it merits. Facts, rather than theories, will tell before this committee, and these can be obtained only through careful and intelligent investigation. It will be remembered that the special committee enquiring into agricultural conditions has charge of the subject of farm credits, and undoubtedly will bring in useful recommendations.

The proposed Bank Act amendments submitted by Mr. Fielding are certainly conservative in character. Of course he intimated his readiness to receive any

others that might be put forward, but there is good reason to think that the Bank Act will be amended pretty much along the lines that the minister of finance has indicated. He holds strongly to the view that, in the main, the banking system is well suited to Canadian business, and should be changed only in so far as experience shows that it may be improved.

### Bank Act Amendments

The Merchants Bank affair has convinced Mr. Fielding and the bankers that something more must be done to ensure that a return made by a bank to the government shall set forth the true state of its affairs, and that the officers of the bank who sign it shall know what they are signing. So to this end several important changes have been proposed. Mr. Fielding has not, however, gone as far as to favor government inspection of banks, for he holds that the number of branches that would have to be gone over would make the work too expensive, which expense would have to be borne by business. He is also afraid that with government inspection there would be a disposition to hold the government responsible in case of a bank failure. More is to be gained, he thinks, by providing for a stricter audit which is being done.

Among the most important changes is that relating to section 88 of the act which gives a prior lien to a bank in certain cases. There has been much criticism of this, both at home and abroad, on the ground that when a creditor gets into trouble it is usually found that the bank has a prior claim on everything, and it has been obtained without the possibility of others getting the least information about it. It is now proposed that any person who desires to borrow under the provisions of this section must notify the assistant receiver-general of his intention to do so, and no prior claim will be respected, unless registered.

In order to prevent the recurrence of such failures as have taken place in Winnipeg recently, where hundreds of depositors have lost their savings through depositing them with those who have been really conducting a banking business, it is provided that all such persons receiving money either for safe keeping or for transmission to a foreign country shall first obtain a municipal licence, and also put up substantial security as an evidence of their good faith. In order to prevent bank officials speculating with a bank's money it is proposed to forbid a bank to lend more than \$1,000 to any official without the directors' consent, nor more than \$10,000 in any event.

Mr. Fielding expressed some views on bank mergers, which he thought might be adversely criticised. He was aware that mergers led to a concentration of banking capital, and that sometimes they might be bad. But he still considered that the treasury board, the minister of finance and the governor-in-council should continue to have the power to pass on applications for mergers as they arose. Better, he thinks, to have a merger sometimes than a bad bank failure. He does not think it would be wise to stipulate that permission to merge should be granted only by act of parliament, for often action had to be taken quickly, and parliament could not be expected to act quickly.

### Farm Credits Ignored

The question of better farm credits receives no consideration in the amendments, it being the opinion that anything done in this direction will have to be of a supplementary nature. This is why it has been referred to the McMaster committee.

Interest in the Moose Jaw by-election is keen, and the presence there of Messrs. Murdock and Motherwell is strong evidence of the government's desire to capture the seat. Half a dozen of the Progressives will be in the constituency during the recess, so that there will be no lack of campaign oratory.

The premier has intimated to the House that the government is prepared to pass an order-in-council continuing the Wheat Board as soon as two or more provinces ask for it. This means that the board is sure to be renewed. Whether it will be clothed with any more powers than it had last year has not been determined.



Save it with  
**Kyanize**  
FLOOR FINISH

Let the  
**Attic Disgorge**

CHAIRS, dressers, or tables now resting in dust laden repose should be in active service downstairs. Save them with KYANIZE Floor Finish, the ideal, easy-working, waterproof varnish. Eight shades, from Light Oak to Dark Mahogany, or clear varnish if you prefer. Tough enough for floors—the very reason it's ideal for furniture. Guarantee—Absolute satisfaction when applied as directed, or money back for the empty can. Send for our free booklet, "The Inviting Home," illustrated in colors.

**BOSTON VARNISH CO.**  
100 Everett Station,  
Boston 49, Mass., U.S.A.  
CANADIAN WHOLESALE  
DISTRIBUTORS:  
J. H. Ashdown Hdw. Co. Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton,  
Bogardus, Wickens Ltd.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
Distributors for British Columbia.

Save the surface and  
you save all

## HOUSE TANKS

Strong, durable, right price. Supplied with top and cover if desired.

Ask your dealer for particulars or write direct to

**The Metallic Roofing Co.**  
Limited  
797 Notre Dame Ave. - WINNIPEG

## TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST

Choice three-year-old natural leaf. Greatly enjoyed by pipe smokers, at 40c to 80c per pound. A two-pound package of samples will be sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00.

**CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO EXCHANGE**  
Ruthven, Ont.



**\$21.85**

A High-Grade  
Storage Battery  
at a  
Low Price

GUARANTEED 18 MONTHS

Thousands of  
Satisfied Users

**GREEN MOTOR CO. LTD.**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



A challenge to Morden  
A 51-pound pumpkin grown by Fred Kopp, Quill Lake, Sask. Not so bad for Northern Saskatchewan.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 4, 1923

## All Eyes on Moose Jaw

The federal constituency of Moose Jaw is the centre of political interest and the results on the evening of April 10 will be watched for with the keenest interest. On that evening it will be known whether the majority of electors in that constituency are really interested in the welfare of the West and will support the representative of a party that is fighting day and night for the rights of this country on the floor of parliament. If they are, and we believe they are, E. N. Hopkins will be elected by a large majority to represent Moose Jaw in the federal House during the life of the present parliament. On the other hand, if the majority of the electors of the constituency prefer to support a party which in opposition promises practically everything which the welfare of the country demands and in power practices almost the exact opposite, then W. E. Knowles will be the representative for Moose Jaw after April 10. The Progressives are severely handicapped by the season in this by-election and the advantages are all with the Liberals, but we believe the result will show that the Moose Jaw electors have not changed their views since they elected a Progressive in December, 1921.

## Farmers Oppose Wheat Board?

The Daily Grain Trade News, of Winnipeg, has made a "canvass" of the farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and finds that only 30 per cent. in Manitoba and 40 per cent. in Saskatchewan are in favor of a wheat board, the balance being either opposed or neutral. A full report of the investigation appears in their issue of March 26.

The Grain Trade journal sent out 2,300 circulars on March 6 to "representative business men" in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 600 to the former and 1,700 to the latter province. They received replies from 326 in Manitoba and 1,573 in Saskatchewan, which they state covered about 36,000 farmers in one province and 140,000 in the other. "A very thorough canvass was made of all grain-growing sections, and the returns, we are convinced, are an accurate reflection of the feeling of the farmers of the two provinces," says The Grain Trade News. The results of the "canvass" are tabulated as follows:

Manitoba—			
In favor .....	30.36 per cent. or	10,929	
Opposed .....	36.37 " "	13,094	
Neutral .....	33.27 " "	11,977	
Total .....		36,000	
Saskatchewan—			
In favor .....	40.01 per cent. or	56,014	
Opposed .....	26.00 " "	46,400	
Neutral .....	33.99 " "	47,586	
Total .....		140,000	

We suspect that the "representative business men" were largely operators of private line elevators or representatives of private grain companies, and if that be true, it explains the nature of the reports received. Then, again, the fact that the circulars were sent out on March 6 and the reports returned in time to be tabulated and printed on March 26 shows that the "representative business men" must have canvassed their districts with rather exceptional speed. We presume, as a matter of fact, that their answers were really the impressions they have gathered from some of the farmers they have met from time to time, and probably quite as often they expressed their own views instead of the farmers'.

Some of the comments made in the report in The Grain Trade News as well as in the individual reports from the "representative

business men" indicate a prejudice which discounts the reliability of the figures. For instance, the report says that the 30.36 per cent. of the farmers in Manitoba who favor a wheat board "are almost without exception the backward farmer on cheap land, reinforced by a fair proportion of the members of the United Farmers of Manitoba." In one of the U.F.M. locals the president, who is strongly opposed to the wheat board or "any change in present marketing methods," is described as "the leader of the community, a good progressive farmer," while the secretary of the local who favors a wheat board is described as "a light-weight, pool-room farmer." The report also says that "practically all the big farmers are opposed to the board, and that the small farmer who employs up-to-date methods in his work is opposed to the board."

One "representative business man" replies, "Only U.F.M. members want a wheat board. They are praying for another war to make it a success." Another one says, "Even U.F.M. members here are very half-hearted about it, and they are beginning to think they have started something that will get them into trouble." The questionnaire which was sent out to the "representative business men" asked how the farmers viewed a voluntary pool, and on this the report says, "On the whole, in Manitoba, fully 60 per cent. of the farmers are not interested in the voluntary pool." Shareholders in the farmers' co-operative companies, we are informed, would favor a voluntary pool because their companies would make money out of it, but according to several of the reports from the "representative business men," even these shareholders would continue "to market their own grain through the straight line companies, which have always given them complete satisfaction."

In Saskatchewan, the report says that the 40 per cent. of the farmers who favor a compulsory wheat board do not represent more than 35 per cent. of the wheat area, and they "comprise a majority, possibly 75 per cent. of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, reinforced by central European foreigners." Another sentence in the report says "the wheat board is branded as 'dangerous political bunk' by many correspondents (representative business men), and in a great number of the districts the agitation is strong against any further governmental interference in business." One Saskatchewan "representative business man" reports, "In this district for every one in favor of a wheat board there are three or four who would move out of the country if they cannot dispose of their grain when and to whom they please." The report goes on to tell us that the 26 per cent. of Saskatchewan farmers who oppose the wheat board "are, as in Manitoba, the better class of farmer, and English-speaking people predominate in this powerful group."

This investigation and report has been made by The Grain Trade News, which of course represents a viewpoint hostile to the operation of a wheat board, and undoubtedly the "representative business men" who sent in the individual reports represent largely, if not entirely, the same viewpoint. Considering this fact and that they claim to find only 36 per cent. of the Manitoba farmers and 26 per cent. of the Saskatchewan farmers opposed to a wheat board, which figures undoubtedly in many cases were exaggerated by the "representative business men," it indicates a very strong feeling for a wheat board in the two provinces. The claim that only the backward and ignorant farmers

want a wheat board and that the progressive and intelligent farmers are opposed is an utter absurdity. Had the investigation been made without prejudice it would have been of value, but the very evident bias destroys its usefulness as giving any "accurate reflection of the feeling of the farmers."

## The Rise of Third Parties

The general elections in Australia last December resulted in a political situation in which no party was strong enough to form a government, the composition of the Lower House being: Labor 29, Nationalists 28, Country (Farmer) party 14, Independent Liberals 3, and Independent 1. Neither the Nationalist nor the Country party would join with Labor in forming a government, and negotiations were opened between the Nationalists and the Country party looking toward a coalition government. The Country party refused to consider the proposition except on the basis of the complete elimination from the government of Premier Hughes and they stated definitely that they were prepared to support and co-operate with a Nationalist government without any of their members in the cabinet provided Mr. Hughes were not of it. After extended negotiations Mr. Hughes resigned and a government was formed with a Nationalist premier, Hon. S. M. Bruce, and the leader of the Country party, Dr. Earle Page, as premier in his absence and with six Nationalists and five of the Country party in the cabinet.

How long the coalition will exist remains to be seen. The Country party insisted upon preserving its party identity in the House, and it has also made the coalition dependent upon the Nationalists adopting policies that the Country party can approve. The Country party stands for substantial tariff reductions especially upon agricultural equipment; the Nationalist party, like the Canadian Liberal party, contains uncompromising protectionists and the Labor party is solidly protectionist. The situation thus contains some interesting possibilities.

The rise of the Country party has raised the same question as the rise of the Progressive party in Canada—that of the place of a third party in the constitution. On this question The Farmer of Western Australia, which supports the Country party, says:

The people of Australia have demonstrated at the ballot box that they are tripartite in their political aspirations. The government of the day should be representative of all the people and the will of the people should determine the legislation. No one of the parties is strong enough to dominate parliament and no two of them can coalesce or even broadly co-operate without a humiliating sacrifice of principle. Therefore the administration should be distributed over all of them in proportion to their strength in the House. This means elective ministries to be drawn from each of the three combinations and each of them directly responsible to parliament. If any minister were to lose the confidence of the House he could be removed without jeopardizing his colleagues. . . . The policy is unquestionably practicable and it would provide a workable alternative to a system which has palpably broken down. And, of course, it is essentially democratic.

A similar situation has arisen in New Zealand where Premier Massey is trying to carry on with a minority in the House, the standing there being: Government 38, Liberals and Independents 25, Labor 17, the Liberals supporting the government on an anti-Labor policy. Political evolution within the British Commonwealth of Nations is fast reaching the point where the old two-party system of government will have to be abandoned to give place to something that will more adequately meet the changed conditions.



## Ocean Rate Fixing

From the evidence given before the special parliamentary committee on agricultural conditions, it is apparent that it is not only on the lakes that steamship rates are fixed by agreement among the ship owners. The committee had before it W. A. Cunningham, general traffic manager of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, and from him they learned that rates on the Atlantic were fixed in conferences of the steamship owners. These conferences, it would appear, are held every Tuesday afternoon, and while some rates seem to be fixed in Montreal and accepted by the New York bodies, in general the rates for the Atlantic are fixed in New York.

One piece of evidence brought out is of particular interest. The chairman of the committee read a telegram from the chairman of one of the Montreal conferences to the secretary of the New York body, protesting that the rate reductions on grain, which the government of the United States forced upon the United States Shipping Board were "unwarranted." The representative of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine attended and took part in these conferences, so that this telegram reveals, as A. R. McMaster, chairman of the agricultural committee remarked, "the American government forcing their shipping board to reduce rates and our government institution, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, combining with other lines in Canada to combat that reduction." The Canadian Government Merchant Marine, in fact, appears to be a party to "gentlemen's agreements" with regard to ocean freight rates, and while it is combining with other shipping interests to combat reductions in rates the Canadian government is introducing a bill ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the public against agreements to raise prices, gentlemanly or other. It would seem that the government will have to start pretty close to

home in the restriction of combines and price-fixing agreements.

## Two Votes on Booze

By the inscrutable wisdom of the legislature it has been decided that the people of Manitoba shall vote twice on the liquor question during the coming summer. They will vote in June upon the Moderation League bill, providing for the sale of all kinds of liquor through government stores, and later on they will vote on the Beer and Wine League bill, providing for the sale of those beverages in hotels. Each vote will cost the taxpayers of the province probably \$50,000, and the province will be kept in a turmoil all summer long. There doesn't seem to be any good reason why both bills could not have been voted upon in one referendum held in June and the question definitely settled. As it is the "wets" seem to have secured an advantage by having two chances instead of one and naturally they are very jubilant about it.

It must be understood that the "wets" will have plenty of money to carry on their campaign and will make a vigorous fight to have the sale of liquor legalized. With the financial resources at their disposal the "wets" undoubtedly feel they have an advantage by a long campaign and two distinct votes. If they fail on the first one undoubtedly they will concentrate all their energies on the second one. The "drys" will have to prepare for a long drawn-out campaign. Fortunately both votes will be held in a season favorable to the polling of the rural vote, where the chief strength of the "drys" will be registered. By proper organization the "drys" can win another decisive victory. The people of the prairie provinces have been infinitely better off under prohibition even though boot-legging has not been eliminated. The welfare of the country demands that the liquor traffic be exterminated root and branch.

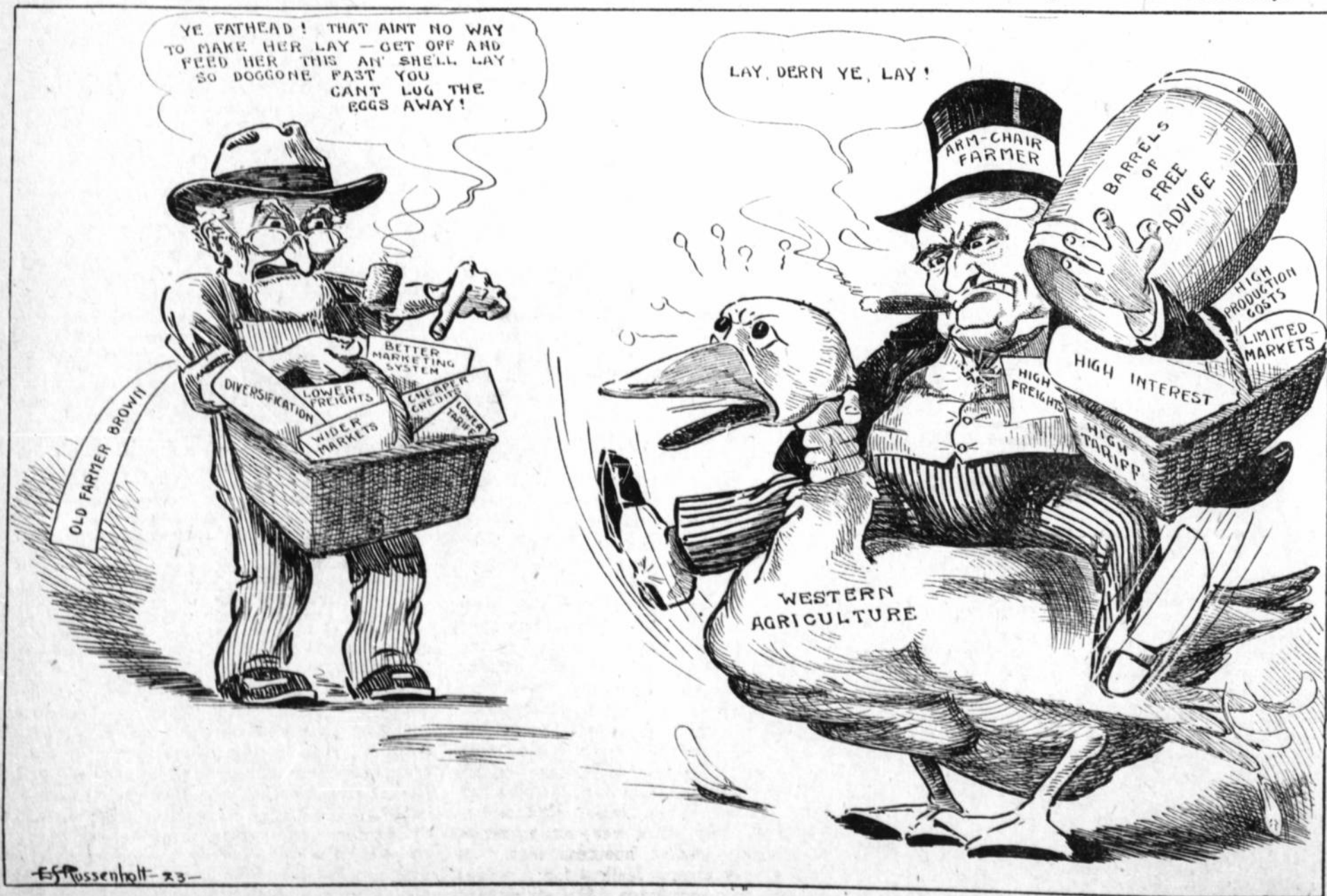
Spring in this country, as in all others, brings a feeling of optimism, and there is a promise of better times ahead. There will be no sudden change for the better, but steadily conditions will improve. This country is one of the best the sun ever shone upon and it is bound to come back to comparative prosperity as soon as any other and sooner than most. There is nothing wrong with the country as the Creator gave it to man. Let us remove the man-made handicaps and everyone will have an opportunity.

Mr. Fielding is a most conservative man in all legislative matters and extremely so in banking legislation. It will be gratifying to learn, however, that he proposes to make bank officials actually and legally responsible for the statements which they sign in government returns. If that had been the law in the past the Merchants Bank fiasco might not have occurred. Henceforth they will be more careful in attaching their names to statements and the public should be better protected.

Reports from Ottawa indicate that Premier King intends to appoint a new minister whose sole duties will be to administer the department of immigration. It is a move in the right direction. Immigration has been and will be one of Canada's foremost problems for the next twenty years. The department should be well organized and on the job all the time.

The Financial Times, of Montreal, asks Hon. W. S. Fielding to "give the country a lead as to the exact position we occupy in regard to taxation requirements." It is necessary; so far all the country has got is the taxes and the intimation that more will be required.

Winter is "lingering in the lap of spring" entirely too long. She should fade away.



How To Make the Goose Lay



# Prairie Home Surroundings

*What Trees and Shrubs Have Done to Transform One Bleak Prairie Farmstead into a Beauty Spot---*

*By C. A. Hamilton, Pitcorthie, Baldur, Man.*

does the after care with cultivator and hoe make a serious inroad in a farmers busy time, in fact not more so than a similar sized potato patch, and with how much more enduring results.

With proper care these trees will attain a growth of ten feet and more in three years time, and will then prove a splendid snow break and provide considerable shelter. Of shade trees planted inside this shelter belt, the elm and spruce have proved to be the most beautiful and enduring, besides being

the least subject to disease of any of our native trees.

The spruce is not, as many imagine, a slow growing tree, as when once established it will often make a growth of 30 inches and more in a season, finally overtaking the maple and ash and forming an impenetrable wind break; and what a pleasure and a rest to the eyes it is, to look on these stately evergreens when the winters snows are on the ground.

In planning a plot for the vegetable

Above: The wind-swept prairie farm of some twenty years ago before tree planting was extensively engaged in. Centre: View from the same spot in 1922, showing part of the shelter belt on the east side. Below: Pitcorthie. View of the house showing the spacious lawn.



Crab apple trees in blossom at Pitcorthie. Guess these boys are watching for the return of their favorite birds.

**U**NDoubtedly what the newly arrived settler in this prairie country misses the most, are the home-like surroundings, he leaves behind in the older lands. He misses the trees, the hedges, the gardens and flowers, which to the majority of our farm homes are sadly lacking.

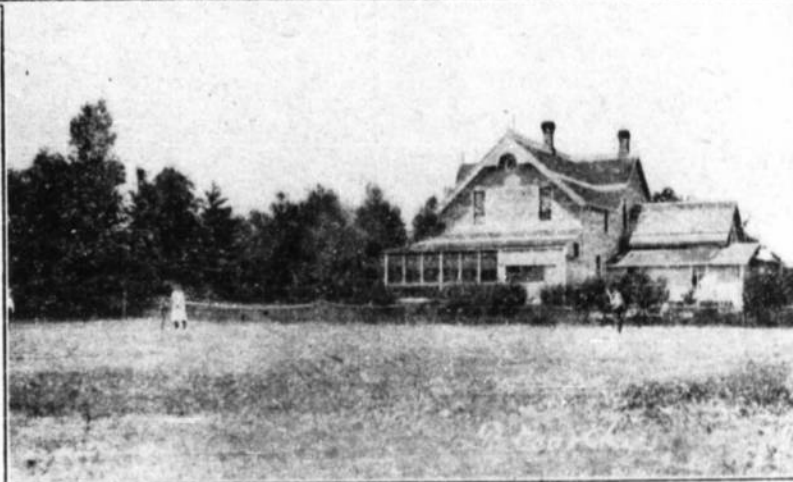
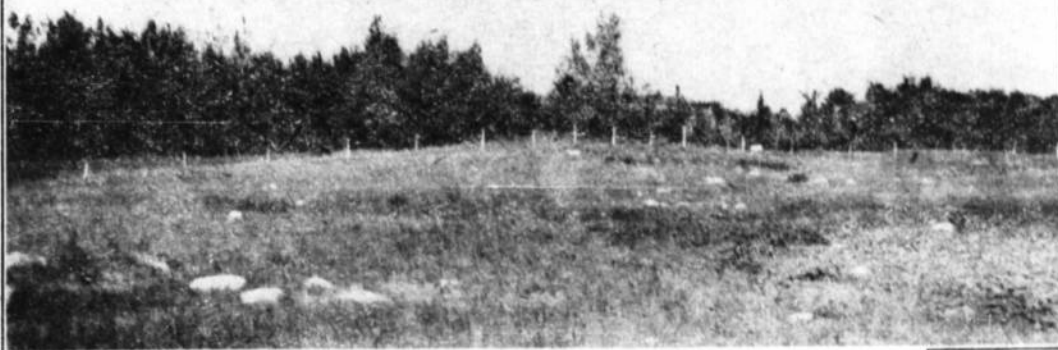
This is not as it should be, there is no country in the world more needful of the shelter these trees and hedges give us; and none where the governments are more generous in helping us to obtain this shelter for our homes. Not only do they give us all kinds of trees for the purpose, but they send the most experienced men to our homes to teach and advise us in this work.

In planning a system of tree planting, the first consideration should be of an outer windbreak, especially on the north and west sides of some half dozen or more rows; and inside this a space of some 75 feet or more to hold the snow and keep it from our buildings.

A mistake often made is, in my opinion, the planting of cottonwood mixed indiscriminately in this outer belt, with maple, elm, ash, etc. The cotton wood growing quickly with an upright growth, causes the snow to pile up above the more branching and slower growing trees with disastrous results to the latter; and I believe if the cottonwoods were used alone, or perhaps planted on the inside rows of this belt, this breaking down of the other trees would be overcome to a great extent.

## Not Big Job

The work involved in the planting of a few thousand seedling trees is not heavy, nor



Mr. Hamilton harvests hundreds of pounds of plums and crab apples annually. This tree alone bore 130 pounds of crabs last year.

garden, it is well to remember that trees will rob the soil of nourishment for some distance, and it is not advisable to have a garden within less than 30 feet of a tree plantation; but a hedge could be placed here to afford a further protection to the tender plants of the garden.

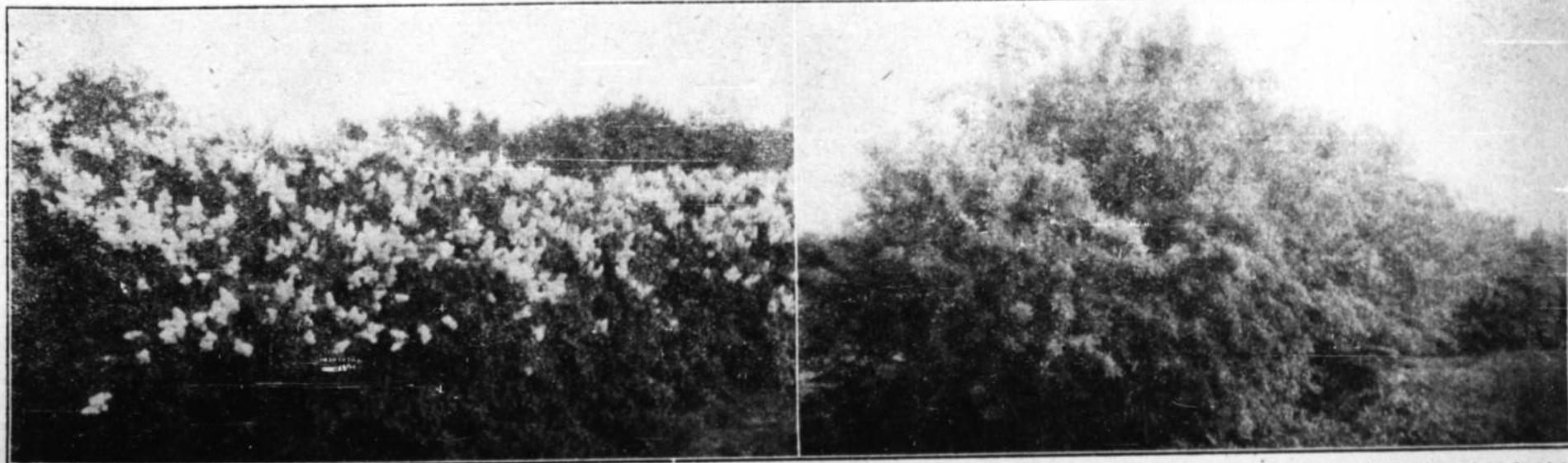
## Hedges

The lilac is probably the most popular of hedges on account of its beautiful flowers, and its early and late leafing habits; but one will find the caragana the more suitable of the two, as it has not the suckering propensities which makes the lilac so difficult to keep in its place.

With the hot drying winds of summer kept out, it is quite easy to have a very successful vegetable garden on the prairie, as the growth here is wonderful. All kinds of small fruits do well, as also do plums and crab apples, of which I pick many hundreds of pounds annually, where but a few years ago was bare prairie. Of the larger apples, though I am succeeding in growing a few, the result has not as yet warranted the time and care taken.

## Bird Life

Another great pleasure which tree growth brings to our prairie homes is the great variety of bird life; last year just around our garden, my boys counted 15 robins nests, four wood thrush, six orioles, eight wrens, six mourning doves, 12 kingbirds, three woodpeckers, six goldfinches, two butcher birds, besides numerous blackbirds, purple grackles, etc., and three pairs humming birds whose nests were not discovered. Such a variety of birds naturally keep down the insect pests, so troublesome to us. (Continued on Page 25)



No, this is not England. This is on a Manitoba farm, once as bare and uninviting a prospect as the average. Left: A hedge of lilacs. Right: A caragana hedge 14 ft. wide and 12 ft. high.



# Bridging Seven Lean Years



Mr. Chambers is feeding twenty steers this winter; a mixed lot of two and three-year-olds.

**I**N the spring of 1916 I made a small start with corn for fodder, planting five acres with a grain drill and cultivating with a one-horse garden cultivator. The crop was cut with a grain binder and stooked in the field. Late in the fall I hauled it in, part was put in the barn loft and the balance stacked the same as oat sheaves.

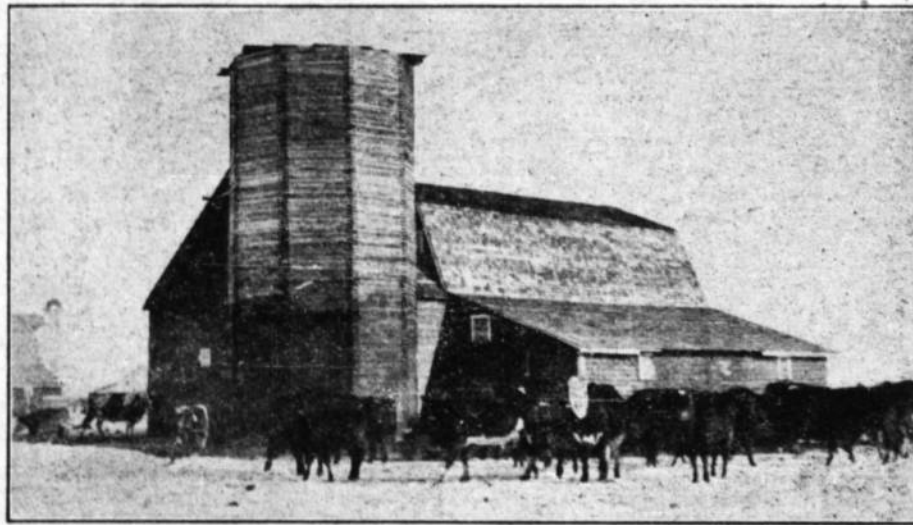
Some trouble was experienced with the part stacked on account of heating, caused by the moisture in the stalks, which do not cure the same in Western Canada as in Ontario or in the corn belt of the U.S.A. The stalks freeze and after thawing out in the stacks begin to heat and a mouldy fodder is the result. To overcome this in the following years I stacked alternating with a layer of straw, which proved satisfactory if the stacks were not too large. This fodder was fed with wheat straw and a little grain.

The next year, in 1917, about six acres were planted with the same cultivating and harvesting machinery. When this crop was growing, a crop of wheat was growing on the adjoining land that had raised the 1916 corn crop. From the time this wheat came through the ground until harvest one could see the difference in the color and vigor, and it was estimated that at least five bushels per acre more yield than on the adjoining summerfallow land.

Being convinced that I could grow a good winter feed on summerfallow land, and on top of that raise more bushels of wheat the following year, I increased my corn acreage to twenty acres. Now about this time it was common talk that someone was crazy, but it hit at the same angle as water on a duck's back, so did no harm.

This 1918 corn crop was planted on a strip of land a mile long near the centre of a section. When in bloom it became quite a curiosity, people driving out of their way to have a look at it. It proved a splendid crop, resulting in three tons or over of dry fodder per acre. Part of this crop was stacked, the balance fed from the stooks left standing in the field.

In 1919, the wheat crop in this section ranged from a total failure to six



The crib silo erected by Mr. Chambers in 1921

bushels per acre, with no advantage on corn ground. That year, with no oats and very little straw and my neighbors buying hay at \$35 per ton, my 25 acres of corn saved the day and made it possible to buy my first car load of steers to winter in place of selling the 15 head of cattle in hand at that time. This experience removed all doubt in my mind of the feasibility of raising corn for fodder, as it proved a good crop when everything else failed.

In 1920, 25 acres were planted. This crop proved to be so heavy with a great quantity of large ears, many of them maturing to good hard grain, that it was impossible to cut it with a grain binder. A corn binder was purchased. The most of this crop was stooked and left in the field until used, as the quantity was too great to stack and handle the second time. The wheat crop in this land the following year was six bushels over the adjoining summerfallow.

In 1921, 30 acres of corn and eight acres of sunflowers were put in, a crib

## My Experience Growing Corn on a Wheat Farm in Northern Saskatchewan---By A. B. Chambers

silo 16 feet by 34 feet erected and filled until it ran over the top. This silage was fed to a car load of steers and 30 head of cows and calves. The desirable steers of this lot were sold at the "top" of the Winnipeg market in the spring of 1922, being made possible by the corn crop of 1921.

In 1922, 40 acres of corn and ten acres of sunflowers resulted in a full silo and enough dry corn fodder to feed 80 head of cattle one feed a day all winter. The wheat crop grown on the 1921 corn and sunflower land was very interesting. After sunflowers 13 bushels, bare summerfallow 15 bushels, after corn 20 bushels. This was all in the same field and sown at the same time.

In each of these years the corn was put in on land to be summerfallowed. The land was plowed the last of May or first week in June, harrowed and packed and planted at once before the soil had a chance to dry. After plant-

ing, it was harrowed two or three times to keep the weeds back and give the corn a chance to get a good start. Since 1918 I have been using a two-horse cultivator and also a standard corn planter which drills two rows at a time.

I cultivate my corn three times. Proper preparation of the seed bed and the after cultivation of the soil will keep back the weeds until the growing corn shades the ground sufficiently to delay any rapid growth of weeds and ensure a successful corn crop.

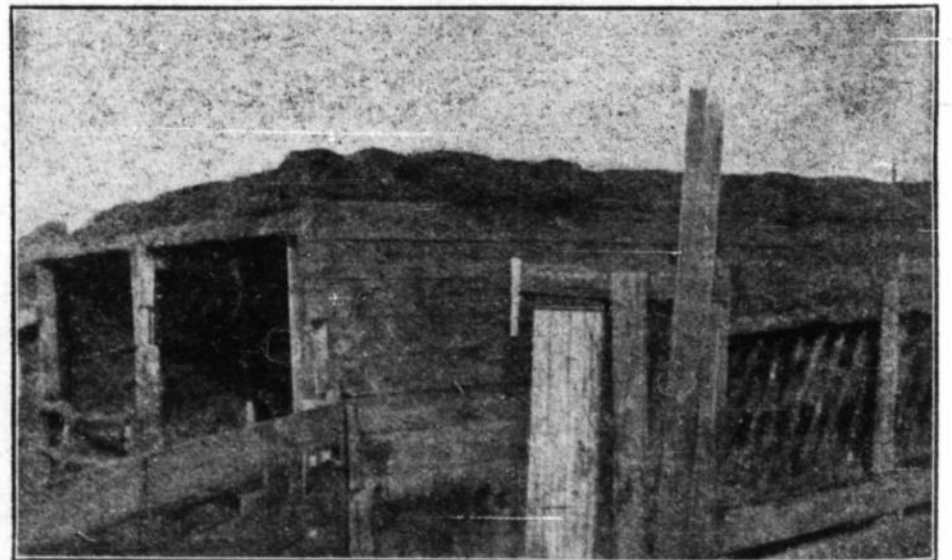
When filling the silo the corn and sunflowers are cut and allowed to wilt for several days in order to reduce the amount of moisture. I then cut one load of sunflowers to two of corn, and this is spread and packed in the silo. It comes out thoroughly mixed.

### Not Exercised Over This Feature

We hear of the one great bugbear "freezing in the silo." This need not keep anyone from building a silo, as the freezing is very little more than in countries with a more favorable climate. For winter feeding a large diameter silo has the advantage, as a larger body of silage holds the heat much longer.

You will note that the acreage was increased each year and my herd of cattle proportionately, which would have been impossible under any other crop method in this district. With the average increase in wheat per acre over bare summerfallow, I am satisfied that my corn crop costs me nothing up to the time of filling the silo, and that expense will run from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per ton, according to the distance away from the silo. On this basis, 100 tons of silage mixed with 40 or 50 tons of cut wheat straw gives us not only a good roughage but one of the cheapest feeds that can be grown in this part of the province. With a sufficient amount of oat and barley chop it will

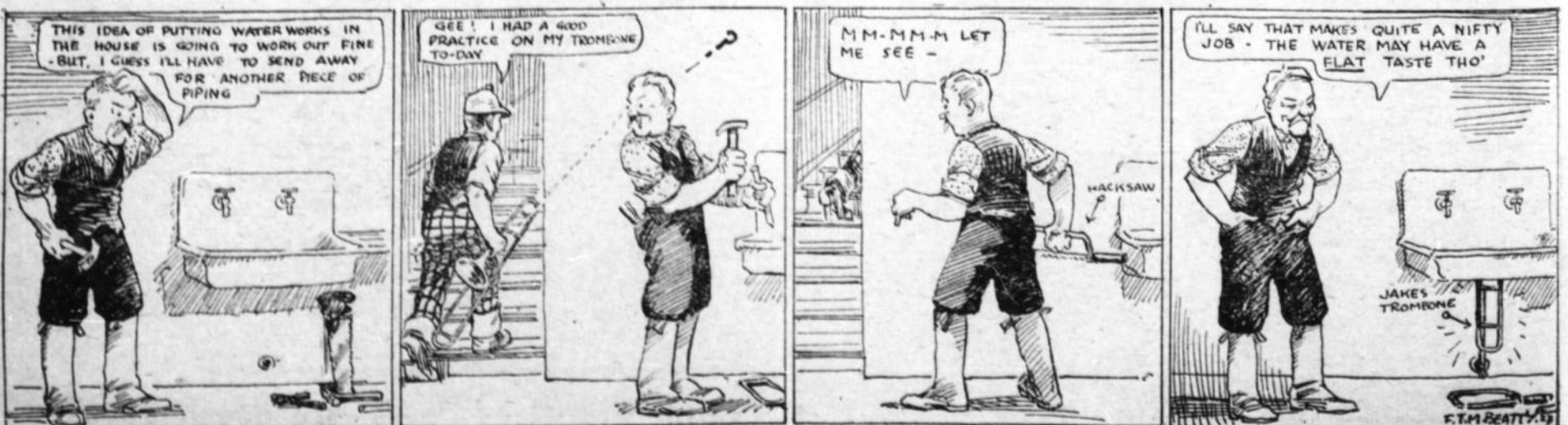
Continued on Page 22



This is the kind of steer shed Mr. Chambers prefers, enclosed on three sides but open to the south. This shed, 16 by 48, houses twenty steers.

## JAKE--

## The Orchestra Will Now Turn On the Juice





# Alberta's Western Window

*The Development of Pacific Shipping for Western Production Provides Alluring Prospect for Alberta Farmers—By C. H. Stout*

**E**IGHT months ago Alberta walked over to the west window and looked out upon a new world.

Twenty-five years ago when Alberta began to raise grain on a commercial scale the farmers of necessity formed a habit of looking eastward. All commodities came from the East. Every train loaded with grain puffed away with its engine pointed east. Alberta, as a producing province, lay on the farthest west borderland of the prairies. The markets of the world lay a long way off, thousands of miles to the east.

During this lapse of a quarter century, however, thinking men have not overlooked the prospect that lay to the west. The completion of the Panama canal created a flurry of interest for a time amongst grain growers of this province. They were stirred by the possibilities of Pacific shipping for Alberta wheat and oats.

Then the years of the war intervened. Concentration on production, coupled with high prices, turned attention from the west again. Even after grain profits began to slump cattle occupied such a commanding place as revenue producers that Alberta farmers were not greatly exercised over transportation costs.

When livestock and grain markets crumbled together in 1920 and 1921, and dry weather shortened the general crop of the province, Alberta producers cast baleful eye again on the high level of railway freight rates. How subsequent agitation led to the reduction of grain rates eastward in the spring of 1922 as a result of western representations at Ottawa is a matter of recent record. Alberta, however, was still in the position of the farthest west grain-raising province, and could not well compete with Saskatchewan and Manitoba wheat growers in the long eastern haul.

## Vancouver Grain Shipments

Little wonder then, that in the late summer of last year Alberta stalked over to the west window and threw up the blind. For some time Alberta's B. C. friends had been in the back yard trying to draw attention to the all-the-year-round advantages which western ports offered to shippers of prairie grain. Why should not Alberta become a semi-maritime province?

In 1921 the shipping of 563,000 bushels to Liverpool by steamer from Vancouver showed that the Panama route was both feasible and profitable. Before the end of June, 1922, the bookings from the government elevator at Vancouver totalled 7,101,802 bushels and the practicability of the Pacific sea road to Europe was established beyond all doubt.

Alberta has not been slow to re-learn the old axiom that the longest way round might be the best and cheapest way to the market. From September 1st to January 9th the Canadian Pacific shipped 6,160 cars of wheat westward from Calgary, and only 228 cars to Fort William during the same period. During a similar interval the Canadian National shipped to Vancouver from Edmonton 2,035 cars of grain, of which 1,940 cars were Northern Alberta wheat, and 39 cars from Saskatchewan. Up to February 21st the Vancouver port grain receipts over the C.P.R. alone reached 9,894,816 bushels, or more than three times the delivery of the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom since September were 10,093,620 bushels, as compared with 2,080,000 the previous year. In addition bookings for delivery in March and April total another 1,250,000 bushels.

## Volume Considerable

According to statistics compiled by the Merchants Exchange Ltd., of the coast city, fully 15,000,000 bushels of grain will have been shipped through Vancouver by the end of the present season, which terminates in May. And for a portion of the season western shipments have been under embargo owing to the blockade of elevator facilities at the coast port.

What are the reasons for turning Alberta's wheat spouts west after they have been pouring eastward year after year?

Pacific tidewater is only 800 miles distant from the average Alberta export point; the head of the Great Lakes terminals are 1,200 miles away.

Every day in the year the ocean ports

to the west are open for business; on the Great Lakes route winter ice ties up grain shipping for five or six months.

Two transcontinental railways, the Canadian National in the north, and the Canadian Pacific in the south, give rail facilities to Vancouver equal to those to Winnipeg and by moving westward Alberta's grain is not required to compete with the great volume of wheat that annually overloads the systems to the east before the crop of this province can get on the market.

Only one handling is required when grain is shipped via Vancouver, from which point it goes directly on the ship for Europe or the Orient as the case may be. Going eastward, if by the lakes, grain is elevated at Fort William, from the boats again at Port Colborne, and finally at Montreal or the Atlantic ports. Although the Alberta farmer is paid on the Fort William basis the price is affected by the charges which must be met before the grain reaches the ultimate consumer.

Taking these and other very obvious advantages into consideration, why is it that the bulk of Alberta's crop is not being sent west?

## The Mountain Haul

One highly imperious factor in the case is that of meticulous Mr. Freight Rates. One would say offhand that it should cost materially less to ship a bushel of grain 800 miles than to send it 1,200 miles. As the rates stand today it costs practically the same. The average rate per 100 pounds from Alberta to Port Arthur is around 27 cents; approximately the same as to Vancouver.

From Vancouver the average ocean rate to Great Britain does not exceed 25 cents a bushel. The all-rail rate from Port Arthur to St. John or Halifax is about 21 cents a bushel. Across the Atlantic the charge is about 15 cents per bushel on the average. On this reckoning the margin for Alberta wheat sent via Vancouver would be about 11 cents. Previous to this year the lake and rail rates from Fort William to Montreal were about 14 cents a bushel which, with other conditions being the same, would reduce the spread to four cents a bushel in favor of the western route. The change in rates this last season were brought about by the advance in prices on the Great Lakes which raised the total cost via the water route in excess of the all-rail journey to Montreal.

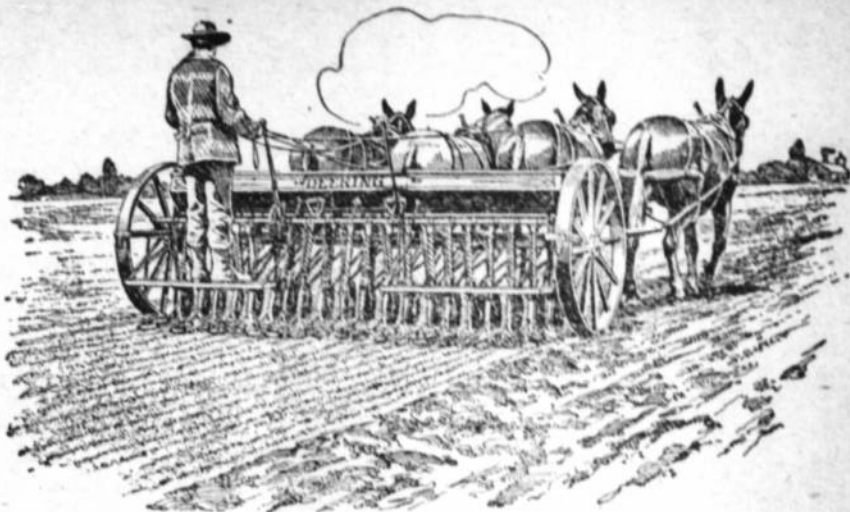
Another and very serious obstacle to success in western shipping from Alberta raises itself behind the aforesaid differential in freight rates. This is the lack of elevator and storage facilities at Vancouver. At the present time the elevator capacity at this port is confined almost entirely to the 1,250,000-bushel terminal plant erected as a transfer elevator by the Dominion government some years ago. Since cleaning appliances have been installed in this elevator its capacity has been reduced to about 900,000 bushels. Compared with the colossal grain storage and shipping facilities at Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of the great lakes the bottle neck at Vancouver as an outlet for prairie grain is woefully insignificant and inadequate.

The recent decision of the federal government and the approval of parliament to advance the Vancouver Harbor Board half a million dollars to increase terminal grain handling facilities at that port is a step in the right direction. But all official interests in the West realize that much more must be done, and that speedily, if Alberta and Western Saskatchewan are to benefit as they might by the transportation of grain exports westward.

## Coast Enthused over Possibilities

Public and private interests at the coast are very much alive as to the need of providing more terminal elevator accommodation and before another season's crop shipping starts westward Vancouver at least will offer greatly improved facilities over those existing today.

While British Columbia advocates of the coast route are working with feverish assiduity for the immediate extension of their grain handling accommodation, Alberta co-workers are industriously laboring to have interior elevator facilities established at Edmonton and other convenient points for the cleaning and



## Protect Your Investment By Using a McCormick or Deering Grain Drill

No matter how fertile your soil nor how good the seed bed, if the seed is not properly put into the ground the yield is sure to suffer. You can prevent this happening to your crop. Safeguard your investment by using a McCormick or Deering Grain Drill.

When you drive into the field with one of these dependable drills you may rest assured your seed will be planted right. None will be cracked, nor will there be any skipping or bunching. The seed will be evenly distributed in uniform seed trenches and covered to the correct depth. Every grain will get a square deal.

McCormick or Deering Drills are built for horse or tractor power. Grass seed attachments always available. Furrow openers for any soil—the McCormick-Deering dealer will show you the style that is suitable for your soil.

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

HAMILTON

OF CANADA

CANADA

This  
Boot  
Shaped  
Trade  
Mark



Look for this boot shaped trade mark stamped on the back of the cloth.

## Work Clothes Means Long Wear

GET YOUR Overalls, Shirts, One-piece Garments and Women's Dresses made out of this cloth. It is easily washed and wears like harness leather. Garments sold by dealers everywhere. We are makers of the cloth only.

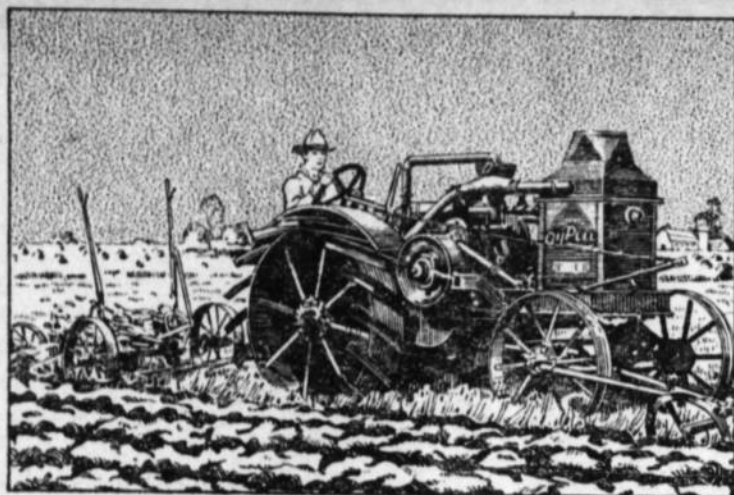
J. L. STIFEL & SONS, Indigo Dyers and Printers

New York 260 Church Street  
Baltimore Mkt. Pl. & Pratt St., 117 W. Balto. St.  
Chicago 223 W. Jackson Boulevard  
St. Joseph 201 Saxton Bank Building  
St. Paul 724 Merchants Nat. Bank Building  
Winnipeg 400 Hammond Building  
St. Louis 604 Star Building  
San Francisco 508 Postal Telegraph Building

**STIFEL'S INDIGO CLOTH**  
Standard for over 75 Years  
"The white won't weaken"

Guide Classified Users Are Boosters - Why ?





## From Every State Come Letters Praising OilPull Dependability

The big outstanding OilPull trait is dependability. And this is a trait that is desirable in any section and under any conditions. A tractor must be dependable. It must start easily in hot or cold weather. It must keep going day after day and year after year. Dependability is worth everything at plowing and harvest time. According to thousands of farmers whose letters reach us, the OilPull is absolutely dependable.

# OILPULL

"The Cheapest Farm Power"

Thousands of letters come into this office. North, South, East, West—all sections and all farming conditions are represented. They express the American Farmers' verdict on the OilPull. Dependability is only one feature they discuss. In all of them are mentioned the wonderful fuel economy, remarkably low repair expense, long life. And these are farmers who know the OilPull—who use it day after day and year after year. Their recommendation is better than any story we can tell. They prove that OilPull is built right—that Triple Heat Control, dual lubrication and other OilPull features combined with the strict manufacturing principles of the OilPull produce a tractor that makes money for the farmer.

## We Have Letters from Your District

Practically every section of the country is represented. Yours is included. You ought to read these letters from your section. They show what the OilPull is doing for your neighbors. We will gladly send them, together with a copy of our new booklet on Triple Heat Control, if you write Dept. M

## ADVANCE-RUMELY

THRESHER COMPANY, Inc. : La Porte, Ind.

Regina, Sask. Calgary, Alta. Saskatoon, Sask. Winnipeg, Man.

The Advance-Rumely Line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers, and motor trucks.

Serviced from 33 Branches and Warehouses



temporary storage of western routed grain. Edmonton interests are particularly active in this regard, pointing out that Northern Alberta should have facilities similar to those afforded the Southern part of the province by the big Dominion elevator at Calgary.

Admitting that the problem of handling western grain in the future at Pacific tidewater is one that needs prompt solution, the question turns again to differentials in freight rates, the one big issue in the case.

Very unjust discrimination exists in regard to grain and other commodities shipped westward as compared with the rates for shipping eastward. The fact that it costs as much to ship grain 800 miles to Vancouver as it does to ship 1,200 miles to the East explains this discrimination in a nutshell. What's going to be done about it?

This much can be said, that Alberta and British Columbia are thoroughly roused over the matter and nothing is being left undone, publicly or privately, that will serve to bring about an equalization of rates to the Pacific.

So far as the two most westerly provinces are concerned, resolutions urging the equalization of freight rates westward and the establishment of more commodious storage facilities have been unanimously passed wherever a sufficient number have been gathered together to resolve anything. Boards of trade and similar municipal bodies have passed such resolutions without number. Of more importance, the United Farmers of Alberta, in annual convention, recently, gave their approval wholeheartedly in two or three resolutions for development of the western trade route. Finally, the legislature of Alberta placed itself solidly on the side of the western route, and passed a resolution couched in these terms:

### Legislative Resolution

"This legislature hereby approves and endorses the action already taken by the government in joining with the government of the province of British Columbia in its petition to the governor-general-in-council by way of appeal to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, said petition having for its purpose the removal of the present differential in freight tolls on transportation of commodities eastward, and the tolls for transportation on the same or similar commodities westward."

"This legislature is further of the opinion that the government should continue to urge upon the Dominion government the necessity for the equalization of the said tolls, and for the establishment of adequate storage and other facilities for handling grain at some convenient port on the Pacific coast, and the establishment of such other storage facilities at interior points as may be found necessary for the normal development of the western grain route."

Naturally farmers and officials are confining their arguments thus far mainly to the advantages which lie to the west in the way of wheat marketing. Advantages of a much broader nature, however, are not being overlooked. Alberta in general is looking westward for cheaper commodity rates, and looking westward for greater markets for all kinds of products of the farm, as well as of the mines. Alberta coal has been sent to bunker Pacific ships to a considerable extent and even a novice in such matters as these will appreciate the possibilities of future expansion along this line.

### Oriental Trade

Then there is the big field of oriental trade which opens to Alberta farmers if freight tolls are fairly adjusted. It is expected that over 3,000,000 bushels of grain from this province will be shipped to China, Japan and other oriental countries from Vancouver of the 1922 crop, about the same quantity being exported last year, while the shipment previously was almost nil. Flour shipments to the orient have mounted amazingly, over 212,000 barrels being sent from Vancouver by the end of January, as compared with only 44,500 one year previously. Besides these, 23 shiploads are chartered for oriental shipping in March, April and May. Flour shipments to the United Kingdom from Pacific ports were 83,650 barrels by January 31, as against 38,000 one year ago.

Alberta is looking at these and a multitude of other fair prospects from the west window. Is it any wonder that she is coaxing to have the back door unlocked?

DON'T  
DO  
THIS!



Use

## LEONARD EAR OIL

IT DOES RELIEVE DEAFNESS and HEAD NOISES. Simply rub it in back of the ears and insert in nostrils.

Special instructions by a noted ear specialist in each package.

MADE IN CANADA

Descriptive circular sent on request

A. O. Leonard, Inc.

70 Fifth Avenue

New York City

## Higher Prices for Old Scrap Iron, &c.

Prices have gone up on Scrap Iron, Metals, Rubbers and Rags. Gather up your old iron—it's worth money. We will take mixed quantities consisting of cast, wrought, steel, malleable and stove plate. Can be shipped in mixed car. Highest market prices in car-load lots at any shipping point in Man., Sask., or Alta. Tell us what you have and send for our latest price list today.

## B. SHRAGGE

IRON AND METAL CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG - MAN.

The Oldest and Largest Scrap Dealers in the West

## Saving Five Million Bushels Each Year

TESTS prove that The Grain Saving Wind Stacker saves at least five million bushels of grain each year that would otherwise be wasted—blown to the stack and lost. This amazing total is conservatively stated, since approximately 500,000,000 bushels are thrashed annually by separators equipped with The Grain Saving Wind Stacker—and the proved saving is 1% to 3% when this stacker is used.

Resolve now that you will share in this tremendous saving this year—stop wasting good grain that costs you so much to produce. Put The Grain Saving Wind Stacker on your separator—or see that your thresherman has it on his machine. You or your thresherman can get it for any make of separator. If you have difficulty in obtaining it, write us and we will assist you in getting it.

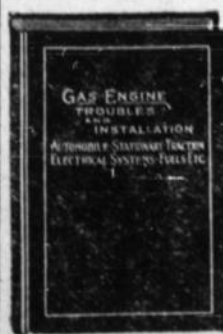
INDIANA MANUFACTURING CO.  
INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

## THE GRAIN-SAVING Wind Stacker

**PATENTS** Write today for free instruction book and "Evidence of Conception" blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. CLARENCE O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 1052 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

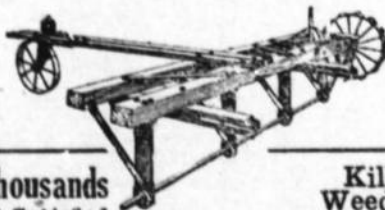
Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

## A PRACTICAL BOOK of GREAT VALUE TO FARMERS



You will find in this book everything you want to know about gas engines. It shows how to install, operate and make immediate repairs. A considerable amount of matter is included relating to the electrical ignition system, its maintenance and repair. 446 pages, well illustrated. The trouble chart alone is worth more than we are asking for the book. Regular price, \$1.50. Sale Price, \$1.00 postpaid.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG



Thousands  
of Satisfied  
Users

Kills  
Weeds  
With  
Less Work

Produce a CLEANER  
CROP  
CHEAPER

WITH THE USE OF A

## Rotary Rod Weeder

Prices Greatly Reduced for 1923

Once over completely prepares your ground and is sure death to Canadian Thistle, Russian Thistle, Pig Weed, or any Weed that grows on plowed ground.

FREE descriptive literature. Write today.

Rotary Rod Weeder & Mfg. Co.

Dept. A, Cheney, Wash., U.S.A.

Canadian Vendors:

NORTHERN MACHINERY CO., CALGARY, Alta

## MUSKRATS

(SPRING AND WINTER) are in very strong demand. We are in a position to handle any quantity. Ship them to us and obtain Highest Market Prices. Wolf also are in good demand. Also ship what you have of HIDES, HORSE HAIR, SHEEP PELTS, WOOL, ETC. Write us for our latest price list on Raw Furs, Hides, etc. Shipping tags mailed on request.

AMERICAN HIDE & FUR CO.

157-159 RUPERT AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.



# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Standard Remedy

Human and Veterinary

As a veterinary remedy its curative qualities have been acknowledged for many years in cases of Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors.

A Perfect Antiseptic

Soothing and Healing

For treatment of Rheumatism, Sprains, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Stiff Joints, Cuts and Bruises it is invaluable. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists, or sent by parcel post on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## Easy Now to Rid Your Farm of Gophers

Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist Kills Every Gopher Within a Week's Time

Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farms in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of Dr. E. R. Alexander, a chemist who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular food, but means quick, sure death to gophers, and can be safely used in places where it is dangerous to put out poison.



This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher-Kill, is used in addition to strychnin poison. The strychnin is put in the gopher tunnels in the usual manner, using cut sweet potatoes for bait. This kills part of the gophers, but every farmer knows that poison won't kill them all and the gophers that are left alive multiply again very rapidly. By the use of the virus, however, all the gophers are killed which cannot be reached by poison. The disease is pathogenic—gophers only can catch it.

The virus is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers, rats or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Virus Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pits and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all—therefore it can be spread around anywhere without the slightest danger.

So confident is Dr. Alexander that his combination strychnin and virus Gopher-Killer will kill every gopher on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$4.00 supply of strychnin and virus for only \$2.00. Give it according to directions, and if at the end of a week's time you are able to discover any gophers, rats or mice on your farm, your money will be refunded. A big Toronto bank guarantees that Dr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

Send No Money—just your name and address to E. R. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 310 Terminal, Toronto, Canada, and the big supply of strychnin and virus will be mailed at once on the guarantee that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today and stop your gopher losses now.

# Native Fruits for the Farm

By H. F. Roberts, Department of Botany,  
University of Manitoba

IN a region like Manitoba, in which the climate is too severe for growing most of the ordinary fruits, the inhabitants should learn to utilize the native resources, until new varieties that will endure the climate can be developed or obtained. Chief among these, according to locality, are the Saskatoon, pin cherry, choke cherry, high bush cranberry, wild plum, buffalo berry, sand cherry, wild currant and wild grape.

The Saskatoon, or "June berry," as it is called in the States (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), is, perhaps, next to the wild plums, the best of these, next to the largest in point of size, one of the most substantial in point of substance, and of capital flavor. Almost anywhere in the "bush" one may come across a clump of Saskatoons as part of the undergrowth.

### Related to Royalty

The Saskatoon is very susceptible of cultivation, and with no great difficulty, becomes an improved type of fruit. It belongs to the family Malaceae (the apple family), and is closely related to the apples and hawthorns. The fruit is relatively of good size and is of exceptional value. It has a high flavor, is substantial and actually is worth something as food. There are various ways by which it can be preserved for household use—by canning, or as jelly, etc.—and when taken care of, the trees produce abundantly. There are differences in the size of the fruits, on the different shrubs in the wild bush, but to what extent this is due to accident of location, moisture, etc., and to what extent to hereditary differences in the trees themselves, the writer is unable at present to say. The tree has never been made much of in cultivation, although it is unquestionably as susceptible to improvement by selection and breeding as any other wild fruit. Most of the nurseries in the prairie provinces sell the Saskatoon berry, and a start can be obtained by the purchase of young plants in this way. The catalogues of all the principal nursery firms in the prairie provinces should be kept in stock by the settler, and many of the above-named wild fruits are handled by them.

Where the farm is in the neighborhood of the native bush, the country should be searched for these wild fruits, and either the plants dug up, or, perhaps preferably, the fruit gathered, planted in the fall in nursery rows, and cultivated for a couple of seasons before transplanting into the windbreak. If it is desired to make a small orchard of native fruits, the result will reward the effort, for it is a matter of no great difficulty to bring them to a superior stage of production by cultivation. However, in the windbreak, inevitably, beside clumps of the Saskatoon shrub, clumps of pin cherries, choke cherries and high bush cranberries should be planted, and, on the edge, wild plums and wild black currants.

### Pin Cherries and Choke Cherries

The pin cherry, although small, has a sweet taste and a high flavor, and makes excellent jelly. The choke cherry when dead ripe, is not in the least to be despised as a fruit, at least for cooking purposes, and the high bush cranberry is one of the most useful fruits of the bush for pies and for jelly making; while for the latter the wild grape is unquestionably one of the very best wild fruits there is. In the latter case, it must be remembered that some of the vines are fertile (females), and the others are staminate only (males) and do not bear fruit. The only certain way, therefore, to obtain fruit-bearing vines, is to locate and mark the fruit-bearing vines where they grow in the neighborhood, and plant cuttings from them by taking two-year-old wood in sections, in the fall, about eight inches in length, "heeling them in" in sand and leaf mould, with the tops and a single bud showing above the surface. This can be done anywhere, if they are prevented from drying out. They will take root and, if watered regularly, will soon produce vines that can be transplanted.

The wild black currant is easily reproduced from root cuttings, as it sprouts readily from the roots; the wild currant less so. Wild gooseberries are not to be despised as fruit when ripe, and the bush should be searched for the more thornless specimens. The writer has growing two bushes of the native wild gooseberry that are practically thornless.

This will, perhaps, finish the list of the wild fruits of the "bush," with exception of the wild plum, the wild red raspberry, which everybody knows, and the scantily-bearing, but extraordinarily delicious, wild red dewberry (*Rubus triflorus*), a creeping vine, that produces a single berry of exceptional flavor at the top of each slender upright stem. This plant should be sought out and planted for the pleasure of the children, and wild strawberries should be planted for the same reason. The Buffalo berry (*Shepherdia argentea*) is a shrubby plant belonging to Oleaster (Russian Olive) family. The fruit, while of small size, has a tart, refreshing flavor and should be planted in every plantation.

### The Sand Cherry

The wild sand cherry, which is not a plant of the bush, but of the sand hills, along the greater lakes of the province, is edible when dead ripe, and, in the absence of other fruits, is not at all despicable. It is easy to transplant, and will grow luxuriantly, and bear abundantly almost anywhere. The native wild plum is too valuable a fruit for anyone to overlook. When one considers that from a few pits of wild plums from a tree near Stonewall, Manitoba, Prof. Hansen obtained by selection the tree named and now in cultivation under the name of the Assiniboine—the largest of all the native plum series—and a beautiful ornamental tree in addition, it is readily seen that it is worth any settler's while to plant a bushel of wild plum pits. Cultivate them in rows for three years, and then transplant the thriest into the edge of the windbreak and let them grow as they will and produce what they may. Sometimes a plum tree of exceptional value, like the Assiniboine, will emerge. But at all events, there will be plenty of this most universally valuable wild fruit, in consequence.

### Likes Sour Soil

Now, when we come to deal with the blueberry and wild cranberry we have exceptional conditions to consider. The blueberry is native only to regions with acid soil, and hence is found only in the eastern portion of the province. It probably cannot be induced to grow anywhere successfully in ordinary prairie soil. But in the region where the blueberry does grow, it is a very simple matter to transplant blueberry plants to a home garden, cultivate the plants in rows, and soon have enough of a plantation to bear a heavy crop of this delicious fruit. The blueberries can be established in one of two ways. The plants, which reproduce by underground, horizontal, propagating roots, should be dug as early in the season as possible. The bushes should be cut up until there is a single stem to about each eight inches of horizontal root. The stem should be cut back to about four inches, and in this pruned condition the plants are ready for transplanting. The roots should never be allowed to get dry from the time they are taken out of the ground until they are re-planted. The garden ground should be in a fine state of cultivation, and the plants set in rows about three feet apart. The permanent blueberry plantation should have rows six feet apart. There are all degrees of size and shades of flavor in the wild native blueberry, and by selecting those plants that are noted as having fruit of exceptional size, the planter will be rewarded. Bushes having berries one-half inch in diameter are often found wild, and a diameter of five-eighths inches has been obtained under cultivation. The berries themselves can be planted in rows, although they may not grow until the second season. It should be remembered that blueberries need moisture, and that thorough top cultivation is necessary, and, if possible, irrigation should be used in a home blueberry garden.

### A Swamp Inhabitant

The wild cranberry is distinctly a swamp plant, and will not grow elsewhere. To secure a native cranberry garden it will be necessary to clear a space of ground near a running stream, and top-dress the muddy soil with sand about three or four inches deep. The plants should be transplanted into rows into this ground with their roots in the mud underneath. The ground should be flooded occasionally to prevent drying out, and

**Wrestling Book FREE**  
Tells how to be a great athlete and scientist in wrestling—how to WIN. Startling secrets taught in wonderful lessons by world's champion Farmer Burns and Frank Gatch. Be healthy, athletic. Handle big men with ease. Learn self defense. Be a leader. Men and boys, write for Free Book today. State your age. Farmer Burns School, 354 Railway Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**140 Egg Incubator and Brooder**  
If ordered together, Freight and duty paid to any N. H. station in Canada. (Not water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Five openings describes them. Send for it today. Orders shipped from nearest Canadian warehouse. Our larger size outfit is a bargain, freight and duty paid. 250-Egg Incubator and Brooder, \$39.75. WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 226 Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

## Permanent Results

Kendall's Spavin Treatment removes spavins permanently. It is the best stable liniment known.

Kendall's penetrates. It gets at the source of the trouble—puts lame horses on their feet again. Read the following letter of appreciation.

BURKERTON, ONT., Nov. 28, 1921.  
"Please send me your reference books on cause and treatment of diseases. I would not be without it, or your spavin cure if it was three times the price."

AUSTIN SHECKLETON.  
As a liniment for family use, Kendall's is refined for Human Flesh is unequalled. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Treatment and the free book "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.,  
ENOSBURG FALLS, VT., 11

**KENDALL'S  
SPAVIN  
TREATMENT**

# Oil-Gas Tractor

The right power for threshing.

An even, steady, strong power like a big steam engine is what the Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor produces.

There must be no lack of power to make a thresher do good work.

The little light tractor does not furnish the right power.

The Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor does.

It is designed and built to give the thresherman the ideal power and it does it.

Slugging or momentary overloads do not kill it.

It burns either gasoline, kerosene, or distillate at all loads with economy and effectiveness.

It lasts for years. It starts easily in cold weather.

It also fills every place in general tractor work.

Built for service, and is not a plaything.

Write for Free Circulars

**Nichols & Shepard Co.**

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil Gas Traction Engines

Battle Creek, Michigan

all weeds and other plants kept out. Like the blueberry, the cranberry will not grow except in acid soils, such as the eastern portion of the province affords.

The above list of our native fruits is, it is believed, sufficient to offer any enterprising settler a stimulus to provide for himself the wild fruits so readily obtainable which are valuable and desirable in and for themselves, no matter what or how many other cultivated fruits he may afterwards put in. To neglect our native resources of this kind is to throw away a generous opportunity.





## There are scores of reasons why

"Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly should be accounted a household mainstay. A few of them are burns, sores, blisters, cuts. It comes in bottles—at all drug-gists and general stores.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.  
(Consolidated)  
1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal

# Vaseline

Trade Mark

PETROLEUM JELLY

Every "Vaseline" Product is recommended everywhere because of its absolute purity and effectiveness

## Don't Wear a Truss

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Never on sale in stores as every Appliance is made to order, the proper size and shape of Air Cushion depending on the nature of each case. Beware of imitations. Look for trademark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. BROOKS APPLIANCE CO. 3587 State St., Marshall, Mich.

MR. C. E. BROOKS

## The MINERAL SPRINGS SANITARIUM

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG

An ideal home where tired men and women may rebuild worn bodies.

An institution having first-class hotel accommodation combined with home comforts.

Successful treatment of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuritis; also lung and chest troubles.

Extremely reasonable rates. Write for information.

## NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

offers for sale approximately 8,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T., HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## MUSKRATS ARE HIGH

I have contracted to sell a large quantity of spring muskrats, and if you want to get in on a good deal, ship every one you get to me at once. Wolf and Weasel are still in excellent demand. All other furs are selling well.

## HIDES AND TANNING

Don't let your hides rot this spring. Ship them quick while the prices are good. If you need MARNESS LEATHER, LACE LEATHER, RAWHIDE or ROBES, ship your hide to me and let me have it tanned for you. Workmanship and satisfaction guaranteed.

**FRANK MASSIN**  
BRANDON, MANITOBA

## BICKMORE GALL CURE

Heals Horses While They Work

We have made this guarantee for almost 38 years. Sales greater than ever. Bickmore ends GALLS, SORES, CUTS, BURNS. Every user praises it. All dealers have 35c., 70c. and \$1.40 sizes.

The Bickmore Company  
Old Town, Maine

# News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McNeil, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## Saskatchewan

### Annual Banquet at Huronville

The usual success attended the 16th annual banquet of the Huronville G.G.A., which took place in the church at Huronville on March 16, over 100 people being present.

After supper a program was provided by the young people of the local, and an earnest address on Good Citizenship was given by Ira B. Cushing, district director and a member of the association executive. Mr. Cushing stressed the very great need existing for a high order of citizenship, in order that the nation may fittingly be developed, and indicated the obstacles in the way of the attainment of such a citizenship.

The membership of Huronville local varies very little from year to year and the local owes much of its success to its president, J. Harvey Lane, who is a good type of a worthy citizen. The educational, social and political needs of the members receive special attention, though trading is not neglected, twine and coal orders flowing in "with the regularity of clockwork."

### Hanley on the Up Grade

Hanley G.G.A. intends to stay on the map. The membership in 1921 was 29. In 1922 the figures were reversed, 92 members being recorded. That the secretary, W. Watts, does not intend the list to fall below last year is evident, as he has just sent in an order for 125 membership cards.

### Solve Your Own Problems

"Our slogan this year must be, 'Farmers! Solve your problems yourselves, unitedly!'" is the declaration of Thos. Tyler, of Conquest.

The local has been lacking in organization efforts, but has now secured the services of J. H. Thomas, the school principal, late of Regina, who will no doubt do his best to hit the "bull's eye," a membership of at least 100.

On March 2 this local held a very successful rally, which took the form of a banquet, program and dance. About 120 people were present, more than half of the number being members. J. H. Thomas, organization secretary, took the chair, the speakers being W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, of the Central executive; W. A. S. Tegart, district director, and Mrs. John Holmes, director of the Women's Section. Resolutions of confidence in the officers of the Central association and of loyalty to the association were passed.

### Organization Notes

"Last year we did not make any effort to get members to pay up and our membership was only about six or eight paid up." This was the experience of the Avonlea G.G.A., as related by the secretary, G. T. Babcock. This year they instituted a membership drive and have now around 30 paid-up members. An increase of about 400 per cent! Not a bad record.

### A Willing Team

"Our members are always willing to help out with any work that falls to their lot," says Alfred Vickberg, secretary of the Percival G.G.A. Ltd., and this no doubt largely accounts for the splendid financial results of their annual concert and social evening.

This local was organized by A. G. Hawkes, a director and former vice-president of the association, who was secretary of the local for many years. The local became incorporated in 1915, largely owing to his efforts, and has since carried on a large and successful business which has saved the members a considerable amount of money yearly.

## Alberta

### My U.F.A. Button

I wear my U.F.A. button always. I wear it when I'm going to meet my neighbors, to let them all see I'm proud

to belong to my organization. I wear it when I'm going to meet people on business; and the more important the business the more anxious I am to show that I'm part of a strong organization like ours. And I believe it makes a difference too.

You remember how Alf, a British Tommy in the trenches, could fetch whatever he wanted by rubbing his magic button, and how sometimes the button rather overdid things, bringing him more than he wanted, which was not always convenient. Alf thought his button was "too bloomin' whole-sale!" Well, our U.F.A. button is not quite so full of magic as Alf's, but it certainly has helped me on many occasions. Before I realized just how much the U.F.A. did for our farmers, I had some trouble over a tractor, and did not get any satisfaction until I took it up through our local. Our secretary went with me to see the manager in Calgary and we both wore our U.F.A. buttons. I was never so surprised in my life as I was at the nice way we were received. Maybe I hadn't gone about it the right way at first, or maybe it was those U.F.A. buttons. Anyhow, I got a "square deal," and that's what the U.F.A. stands for.

I'm told that in California members of the fruit growers' associations put metal plates on their front gates. They say that wherever you see a good orchard you see the plate, "Member California Citrus Growers' Association," etc.

That's the message of the U.F.A. button, too. It's a distinguishing mark, worn by the farm people who care, who aren't thinking of themselves alone, but who want to make conditions in Alberta right, so that their own and other children will be able to stay on the farm and have a future that is worth while. —Contributed.

### Oppose Government Control

The following resolution was passed unanimously by a recent meeting of the Partridge Hill U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals:

"Whereas, the hotelmen's petition has been reported in order by the committee in charge, and plebiscite will probably be taken, and,

"Whereas, there is a demand being made to include 'government control' on the ballot paper, and it is being insinuated that this demand emanated from the U.F.A. locals, and,

"Whereas, the U.F.A. as a body is unalterably opposed to any change from the present Liquor Act, and is pledged to support the strictest possible enforcement of the law, and,

"Whereas, we believe the demand for 'government control' is being advanced by the liquor interests in order to split the prohibition vote, and thus get a snap decision for the beer bill;

"Therefore be it resolved that this meeting desires to go on record as being unalterably opposed to the principle of government control; that we are unalterably opposed to any slackening of the present law, but are in favor of making it, if possible, more stringent; that we believe the present administration is making an honest effort to enforce the law, and is making fairly satisfactory progress in its efforts, and should therefore be given ample time to prove the efficacy or otherwise of the present law before any changes are asked for, as we realize that an evil such as the alcohol evil cannot be eradicated except by long and continuous effort."

### Ensilage Association

Hillside local is one of those which has benefited by conducting a membership drive contest. The losing side are now busy preparing an entertainment and supper for the whole membership. The Hillside Ensilage Association was organized lately under the direction of the Hillside local, its object being to own and operate a corn binder for the

**\$24.95** ON TRIAL  
Upward  
**American**  
FULLY GUARANTEED  
**CREAM SEPARATOR**

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$24.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. Johns, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG Inc., 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada

**THE LAWFUL SEASON FOR TRAPPING**

## MUSKRATS

opens in Saskatchewan on the 1st of March and in Manitoba on the 15th of March. When you have a collection of skins for sale, dispose of them promptly and at their full value. We have a splendid outlet for this article and solicit your shipments to our offices at either Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton or Head Office at Winnipeg.

## WOLF

are still wanted at high prices. Get full value for cattle hides, sheepskins, wool, tallow and horse hair by shipping to

## CARRUTHERS

### Hide and Fur Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG - MAN.

Don't speculate—sell often—take profits

**BISSELL Mulcher-Packer**

Levels fields. Crushes clods. Cultivates crops. Revives from winter killing. Forms a mulch. Firms soil. Packs air spaces. Brings moisture from sub-soil. Pulverizes. Kills small weeds. Makes the best seed bed.

Greatly Increase Crop Yield. Sold by ALL JOHN DEERE AGENTS.

**T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.**

## Strawberries and Raspberries

The Everbearing Strawberry is the nicest thing that has ever struck this country in the way of horticulture. They are a dead sure crop if you give them the necessary moisture to develop the big load they will carry the first year and all summer long. If you want milk you must water your cow, and if you water the strawberries every time you water the cow I will guarantee strawberries and cream all summer long. Be sure and pull all bloom off newly-planted strawberries for six weeks, or your plants will be ruined. Plant only a few and give them lots of water and see how well paid you will be for your trouble.

I am not asking you good people to do what I cannot do myself. I will have quite a few bushels of beautiful fruit this summer, nearly all from plants I plant about May 1. You are all invited down to my place any time after July 15, and you will see a little bit of British Columbia right at your own door. Come any day—come Sunday, come Monday—and I will show you Everbearing Progressive Strawberries loaded with big, red, ripe fruit, right up until the frost catches them in the fall. And to think that you can all go home and do the same thing! Isn't that just lovely?

I will also show you Hybrid Raspberries in the pink of condition, after standing 45 below. Raspberries are easier to grow; if you mulch well they will require little water.

Plant strawberries 14 inches apart; raspberries 3 or 4 feet apart.

**PRICES—15 for \$1.00, for both—cash. All other kinds of Nursery Stock at reasonable prices.**

In a very few years we will be growing strawberries and raspberries on a large scale, in commercial quantities.

**JOHN CALDWELL - VIRDEN, MAN.**



use of the members, and to encourage the erection of silos.

#### Horsehair for Special Fund

The members of Broughton local at a recent meeting decided to save the hair trimmed from the tails and manes of their horses this spring, and hand it to the local secretary, to be sold and the proceeds forwarded to the Central office to help reduce the 1921 deficit.

#### Question Box

In accordance with their policy of making their meetings enjoyable, Lake de May local recently held a joint meeting with the U.F.W.A. local, the special feature of the program being a question box, from which members were required to draw, and reply in one-minute speeches. This proved a very successful innovation. There was a short program, followed by supper.

#### Neighboring Locals Co-operate

The keynote of the annual meeting of Lakeview local was the decision to co-operate to the fullest extent with the neighboring locals of Elnora and Cornwall Valley. It was hoped that arrangements could be made to purchase grass seed, sunflower seed, potatoes, rock salt, formalin and other supplies co-operatively with the other locals.

#### Bee to Help Member

Douglas local recently held a bee to assist the widow of one of their members. All members of the local gathered in the morning, and spent the day cutting firewood sufficient for the season.

#### New Locals

R. Gibson, who assisted in the organization of Meadow View local, in Pembina constituency, was elected its first president. H. K. Cuttriss is the secretary.

Smoky Community local, in the Grande Prairie district, was organized recently by W. F. Bredin, director for the northern part of West Edmonton. The officers of the new local are Norman Leslie and Emmett L. Stafford.

#### Manitoba

##### Portage la Prairie Spring Convention

Portage la Prairie District U.F.M. convention was held in Portage la Prairie on March 14 and proved a great success.

Reports were given for a large number of locals which showed considerable activity throughout the district.

Mrs. Jas. Elliott, president U.F.W.M., gave a splendid address on How to Make Our Organization a Success, and How to Make Farming a Success. She urged for co-operation and earnestness in both undertakings. Dr. Bisby, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, gave a very instructive address on the question of Rust as it affects grain, and held out good hope that the question would soon be solved by the destruction of the barberry bush, and the development of a variety of wheat which will be rust resistant. J. R. Bell, district representative, led in a profitable discussion on the eradication of noxious weeds. D. G. McKenzie, vice-president U.F.M. addressed the convention on A Review of the Farmers' Movement, which was well received, and gave an incentive to greater effort as the time goes by.

A debate on the Grain Marketing Problem was held, the debaters being Messrs. Tamplin and Merriek for the Neepawa district, and Messrs. Troop and Carruthers for the Portage district. The latter had the negative side and were declared the victors.

Rev. E. G. D. Freeman gave an able address on the temperance question which was listened to very attentively in spite of the lateness of the hour.

The following resolutions were passed: Harvesters' Stop-Over. — "Resolved that the farmers of Portage la Prairie in convention assembled do urge the provincial and Dominion governments to assist us in getting the railway companies to allow harvesters from the East, stop-over privileges in Manitoba for two or three weeks before proceeding West, as this would encourage the experienced harvester to come West, and would thus be a benefit both to

the harvester and the farmer of Manitoba."

Appropriation for Rust Investigation. — "Whereas, owing to the prevalence of stem rust in the grain crops, serious losses, amounting to millions of dollars, have been suffered by the farmers of Western Canada during the past two years, and, whereas, it is only during recent years that rust has developed to such an alarming extent in this country;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the United Farmers of Portage district, request the Dominion government to make larger appropriation for investigation of the stem rust, and that we ask that the work of investigation be generally speeded up; also that copies of this resolution be sent to the Right Hon. MacKenzie King, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Robt. Forke, M.P., Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Harry Leader, M.P."

Hail Insurance. — "Whereas, there is in the province of Manitoba no provincial hail insurance, and, whereas, the year 1922 was most disastrous to the majority of the farmers on the Portage Plains, who, if insured, paid a heavy premium for insuring against hail, and

the neighboring province of Saskatchewan has satisfactory provincial hail insurance;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention place itself on record as being in favor of provincial hail insurance for the province of Manitoba."

Manitoba Farmers' Government. — "Whereas, the present government is subject to severe criticism both from the press and private individuals, and, whereas, the criticisms are unjust, being premature,

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention pass a vote of confidence in the Farmers' Government."

#### Marquette-Souris U.F.M. Debate

The Marquette-Souris U.F.M. inter-district debate was held in the Y.M.C.A. Brandon, on March 16, Brandon having been decided upon as the most central meeting place, and the Brandon U.F.M. local making arrangements locally for the debate.

The debaters representing Souris district were Roy Johnston and Clifford Mains, Boissevain, and those representing Marquette were Marshall Smith and Hugh Palen, of Rapid City, the Souris debaters taking the affirmative side of

the following resolution, "Resolved that it would be in the best interests of Canada that the Dominion government should establish a national bank similar to that of the Commonwealth of Australia."

An interested gathering listened very attentively to the arguments put up by both sides and awaited with much interest the decision of the judges, who announced the winning side to be Souris.

The other two districts in the second round of debates are Selkirk and Provencher, and it is expected that their debate will come off shortly.

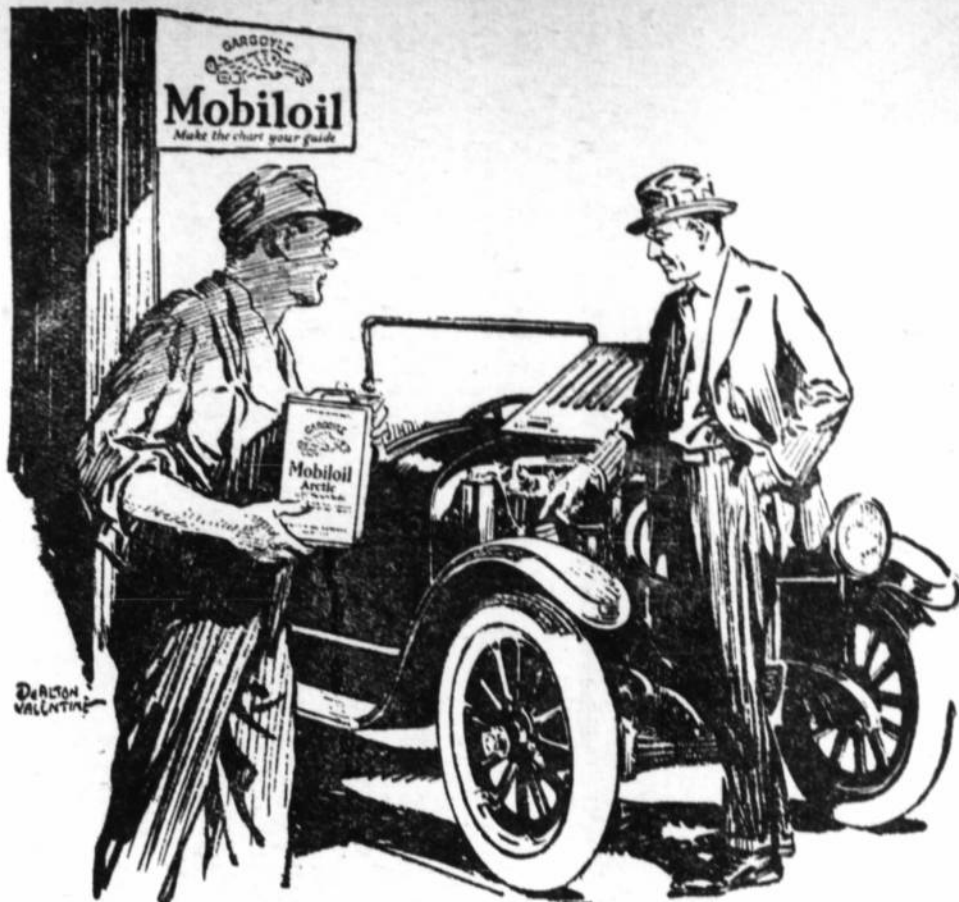
The winners of Portage and Souris districts are now in line for the final series that has in view the Murray Debating Cup.

#### Minnedosa Local Resolution

The Minnedosa U.F.M. local has re-organized with an initial membership of 17 and expects shortly to double this number.

The following resolution was passed at their last meeting:

"That this meeting endorses a compulsory grain board to handle all grain for one year only."



## "The first thousand miles are the hardest"

### Important points on Breaking-in that New Car

**T**HAT new car you're ordering this Spring will come to you splendidly finished. But not until after the first 1000 miles will it be prepared to perform at its maximum capacity.

Automotive engineers will tell you that the care you give it during that first thousand miles lays the basis of either a smooth life or of chronic engine troubles in the years that follow.

A month or two of moderation will protect you against extra repair bills and rapid depreciation:

- (1) Drive your car at the speed the maker recommends during the first 1000 miles.
- (2) During the breaking-in period when minute valleys and peaks are being levelled to smooth fits, it is vitally important that you use only oil of scientifically correct body and of the highest quality

obtainable. In lubrication, your safest guide is the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations. Use the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil specified for your engine, transmission and differential.

- (3) After the first 500 miles drain the crank case and re-fill with fresh oil. This is most important as considerable sediment collects while the engine is breaking-in.

Our widespread distributing facilities make Gargoyle Mobiloil "Correct Lubrication" available everywhere. Consult the Chart displayed at our stations, and at dealers, or write our nearest branch for the Gargoyle Mobiloil "Correct Lubrication" booklet.

**WARNING:**—Don't be misled by some similar sounding name. Look on the container for the correct name Mobiloil (not Mobile) and for the red Gargoyle.

## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloil in Canada

Manufactured by

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



# PLAYER'S

## NAVY CUT CIGARETTES



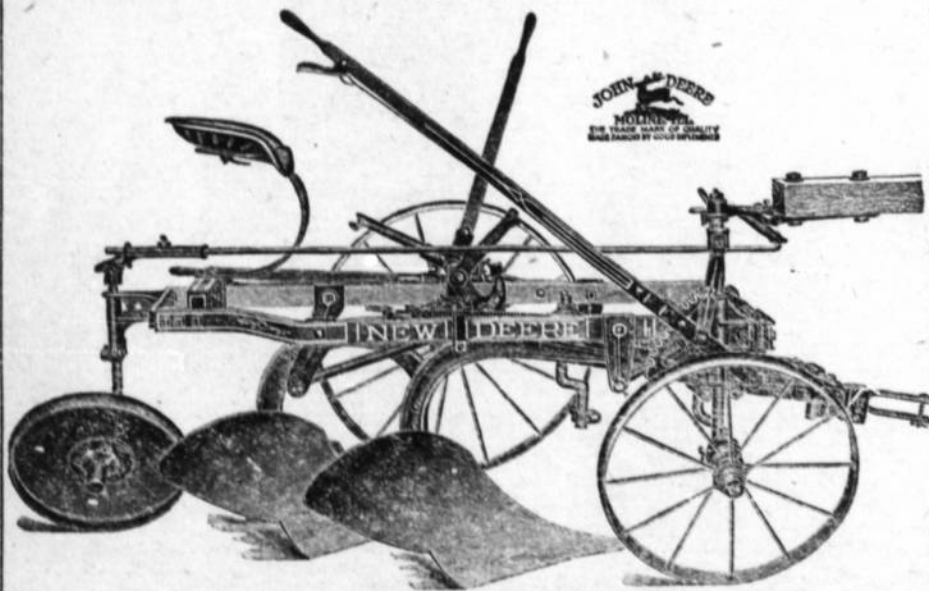
"Real Satisfaction"

Package of 10 - 20¢  
" 20 - 35¢  
Enamel Tin " 50 - 90¢  
" " 100 - \$1.75



## The New Deere Light Draft Gang Plow

represents the highest attainment in scientific plow construction—strength, endurance, quality and value.



The New Deere Light-draft Gang does absolutely perfect work in any soil or condition of land in which a plow can work.

Quick detachable shares; rigid steel frame; convenient landing lever; adjustable pole plate; strong steel clevis with ample adjustments; high wheels with wide tires and oil-tight, dust-proof boxes. Since all weight is carried on the wheels, draft is very light; no bottom or land-side friction. Powerful Foot-lift that a boy can easily operate. A slight push lowers the plow. Can be set to lock automatically or left loose for stony or rooty ground.

You cannot buy a better plow at any price, and its value is unrivalled.

**John Deere Plow Co. Limited**

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge

## The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart  
(Continued from Last Week)

### Synopsis of Previous Instalments

Wallace Macpherson becomes interested in Helene Spenceley, a western girl, when staying at a Florida hotel, but she is openly contemptuous of him because he is tied to the apron strings of his wealthy Aunt Mary. Miss Spenceley snubs him openly, whereupon he decides to go West and make good. He takes up a homestead in the middle of a big rancher's lease where he is most certainly not welcomed. Canby, the rancher, hires a bad man to intimidate him, but by good luck and ignorance Wallie disposes of him. Canby then feigns affability and trims the unsuspecting homesteader in a livestock deal. Wallie's slim stock of money slowly dwindles as he goes through the discouraging experiences which inevitably come to a greenhorn on a western dry farm. Miss Spenceley lives in the vicinity, but makes no sign of any change in her regard for him even though he is putting up a stout-hearted battle in the face of big odds.

### CHAPTER XI Merry Christmas

WALLIE shivered in his sleep and pulled the soogans higher. The act exposed his feet instead of his shoulders, so it did not add to his comfort. He felt sleepily for the flour sack which he wore on his head as protection against the dust that blew in through the crack in the logs and his fingers sank into a small snow bank that had accumulated on his pillow.

The chill of it completely awakened him. He found that there was frost on the end of his nose and he was in a miniature blizzard as far as his shoulders. The wind was howling around the corners and driving the first snow of the season through the many large cracks in his log residence.

The day was Christmas, and there was no reason to believe that it would be a merry one.

Wallie lay for a time considering the prospect and comparing it with other Christmases. He had a kettle of boiled beans, cold soda biscuit, coffee, and two prairie-dogs which he intended cooking as an experiment, for his Christmas dinner.

Growing more and more frugal as his bank account sank with alarming rapidity, Wallie reasoned that if he could eat prairie-dog it would serve a double purpose: While ridding his land of the pests it would save him much in such high-priced commodities as ham and bacon. Prairie-dog might not be a delicacy sought after by epicures, yet he never had heard anything directly against them, beyond their propensity for burrowing, which made them undesirable tenants. He reasoned that since they subsisted upon roots mainly, they were of cleanly habits and quite as apt to be nourishing and appetizing, if properly cooked, as rabbit.

Having the courage of his convictions, Wallie skinned and dressed the prairie-dogs he had caught out of their holes one sunshiny morning, and meant to eat them for his Christmas dinner if it was humanly possible.

The subject of food occupied a large part of Wallie's time and attention since he was not yet sufficiently practiced to make cooking easy. He had purchased an expensive cook book, but as his larder seldom contained any of the ingredients it called for, he considered the price of it wasted. He had found that the recipes imparted by Tex McGonnigle, who had built his ten-by-twelve log cabin for him, were far more practical. Under his tuition Wallie had learned to make "sweat-pads," "dough-gods," "mulligan," and other dishes with names deemed unsuitable for publication.

After considering his dinner menu for a time, Wallie drew his knees to his chin, which enabled him to get his entire body under the soogan, and contrasted his present surroundings with those of the previous Christmas.

In the spacious Florida hotel last year he had only to touch a button to bring a uniformed menial who served him coffee and lighted a grate fire for him, while the furnishings of his room and bath were quite as luxurious as those of The Colonial.

Now, as the light strengthened, Wallie could see his third-handed stove purchased from the second-hand man, Tucker, standing in the corner with its list to starboard. The wind blowing

through the baling wire which anchored the stove-pipe to the wall sounded like an aeolian harp played by a maniac. His patent camp chair had long since given way beneath him, and when he had found at the Prouty Emporium two starch boxes of the right height he had been as elated when they were given to him as if he had been the recipient of a valuable present. They now served as chairs on either side of his plank table.

His pneumatic mattress had collapsed from punctures, and Wallie's bones were uncomfortably close to the boards in the bottom of the bunk McGonnigle had built against one end of the cabin. His pillow was a flour sack filled with straw and of a doubtful colour, as was also the hand towel hanging on a nail beside a shocking wash basin.

There was a dirt roof on the cabin from which clods of earth fell rather frequently and bounced on Wallie's head or dropped in the food, or on his bed to startle him when sleeping. The floor contained knotholes through which the field mice and chipmunks came up to share his provisions, and the door, being a trifle larger than the frame, could not be closed entirely.

When Wallie had called McGonnigle's attention to the fact that he could stand in the middle of his cabin and view the scenery through the cracks in any direction, McGonnigle had assured him that "fresh air never hurt nobody," and while he cheerfully admitted that he was not a carpenter, declared that he had made allowances for this fact in his charges.

Though Wallie could not notice it when he paid them, he said nothing, for by now he was accustomed to having everything cost more than he had anticipated, however liberal he might be in his estimate.

Boise Bill rode by occasionally and enquired humorously if he thought he would "winter." To which Wallie always replied that he intended to, though there were moments of depression when he doubted it.

It was upon Wallie's inability to "winter" that Canby was counting. He had hung on longer than Canby had thought he would, but the cattleman felt fairly sure that the first big snow-storm would see the last of Wallie. The hardships and loneliness would "get" him as it did most tenderfeet, Canby reasoned, and some morning he would saddle up in disgust, leaving another homestead open to entry.

If, perchance, this did not happen, Canby had a system of his own for eliminating settlers. It was quite as efficacious as open warfare, though it took longer and was open to the objection that sometimes it enabled them to stay long enough to plow up eighty acres or so which went to weeds when they abandoned it.

Canby had no personal feeling against Wallie and, after meeting him, decided he would use the more lawful and humane method of ridding himself of him. Instead of running him off by threats and violence he would merely starve him out, and Wallie's bank balance indicated that Canby was in a fair way to accomplish his purpose.

Several happenings had made Wallie suspect something of Canby's purpose, and the same latent quality which had made Wallie trudge doggedly after his cow and horse until he had worn out their perversity always made him tell himself grimly that he was going to stick until he had his crop in and harvested if he laid down, a skeleton, and died beside one of his own haystacks.

Mostly, however, he was so busy with his cooking, feeding his livestock, getting wood and water, to say nothing of piling rocks and grubbing sagebrush that he had no time to brood over Canby and the wrongs he had done him. He had learned from McGonnigle that his loosed horses would grow worse instead of better and eventually would have to be shot, and that person had imparted the discouraging information also that not only could he expect no milk from his cow until her calf arrived in January but Jerseys were a breed not commonly selected for beef cattle.

Wallie had thought that his aunt

The Farmers' Bargain Counter—Guide Classified Ads.



would surely relent to the extent of writing him a Christmas letter but, yesterday, after riding eight miles to look in the bluing box nailed to a post by the roadside, he had found that it had contained only a circular urging him to raise mushrooms in his cellar.

Helene Spenceley, too, might have sent him a Christmas card or something. He had seen her only twice since the sale, and each time she had whizzed past him in Canby's machine on the way to Prouty. The sight had given him a curious feeling which he had tried to analyze but had been unable to find a satisfactory name for it.

Altogether, Wallie felt very lonely and forelorn and forgotten this Christmas morning as he lay in a knot under the soogan, listening to the wind twanging the stove-pipe wire and contemplating his present and future.

He had discovered that by craning his neck slightly when in a certain position he could look through a crack and see the notch in the mountain below, which was the Spenceley ranch, according to Pinkey. He was prompted to do so now, but an eyeful of snow discouraged his observation, so he decided that he would get up, feed his animals and, after breakfast, wash his shirt and a few towels by way of recreation.

The cabin was not only as cold as it looked but colder, and as Wallie hopped over the floor barefooted and shivering he reflected that very likely his potatoes and onions were frozen and wished he had taken them to bed with him.

They were, unmistakably, for they rattled like glass balls when he picked up several onions and examined them with a pained expression.

Wallie was still wearing much of the wardrobe he had brought with him, and when dressed to go outside he was warm but unique in a green velvet hat, his riding breeches, brilliant golf stockings that were all but fearless thrust in arctics, a blue flannel shirt from the Emporium in Prouty, and a long, tight-fitting tan coat which had once been very smart indeed.

The snow had stopped falling by the time he had done his chores and breakfasted. The only benefit the storm had brought him was that it did away with the necessity of carrying water for his washing. He had acquired the agility of a cliff-dweller from scaling the embankment by means of the "toeholds"; yet, at that, it was no easy matter to transport a bucket of water without spilling it.

He wished for a well every time that he panted in from a trip to the creek, and meant to have one as soon as he could afford it.

While the snow-water was melting Wallie considered the manner in which he should prepare the prairie-dogs. He presumed that it was too much to expect that the cook book would have anything to say on the subject, but it surely would recognize rabbit, and a recipe suitable for one would do for the other.

Wallie got out his cook book and turned eagerly to the index. There was no mention of rabbit. A thought struck him—rabbit was hare and hare was rabbit, wasn't it? If so, the cook book would not admit it, for there was no such word under the H's.

He was disgusted. What good was such a cook book, he asked himself as he turned the leaves in resentment. He wished he could collect the two-fifty he had paid for it. He read aloud, sneeringly:

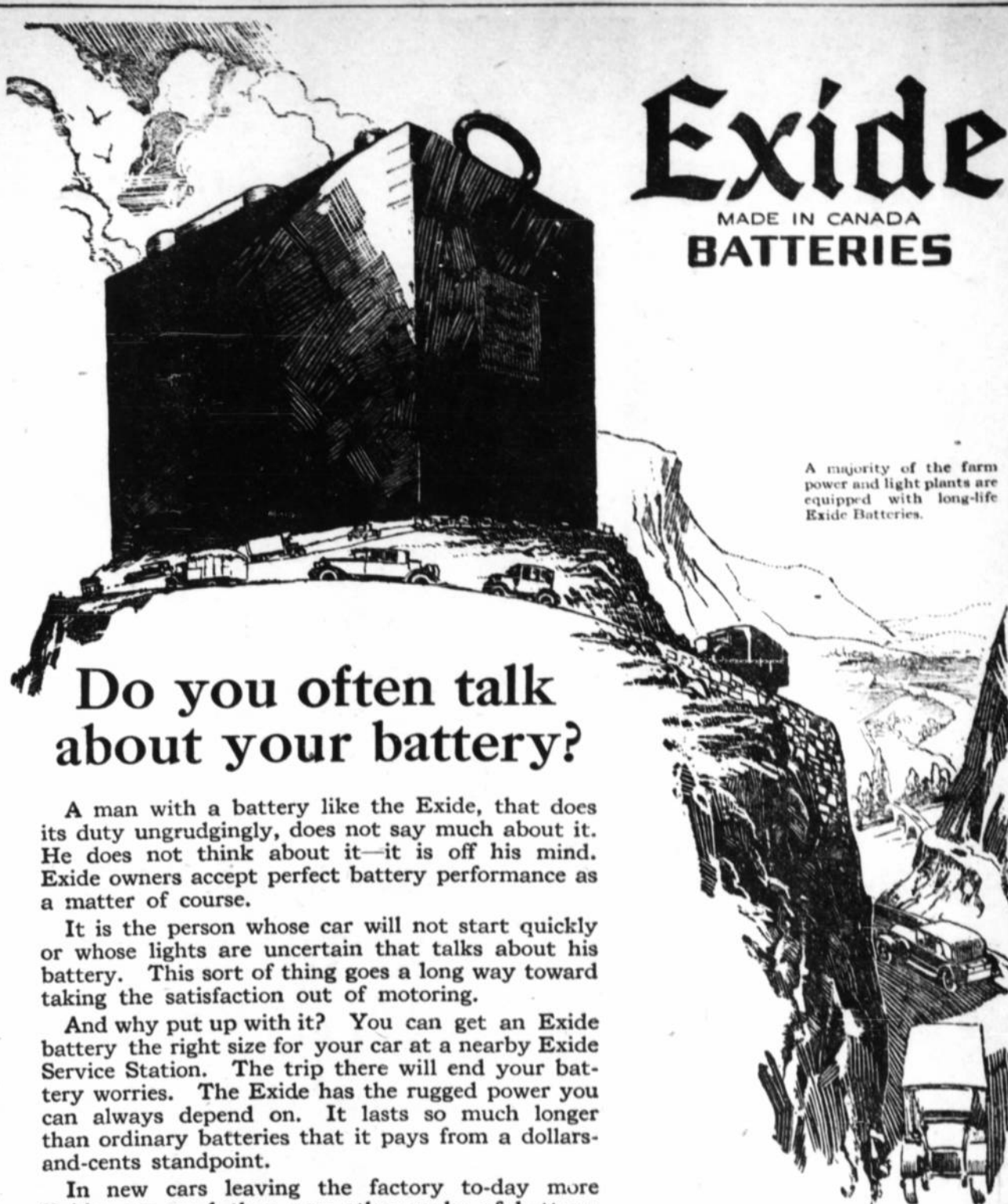
"Caviar toast, garnished. Crab, scalloped, in shell. Aspic in jelly. Fondue of cheese. Floating Island. Meringue glace, and Whipped Cream."

The mere mention of the dishes made his mouth water, while his anger against the dame who had compiled it mounted higher. He remotely contemplated writing to enquire of the culinary oracle why she had ignored hare and rabbit.

Continuing to scan the index, his eye caught a word which held possibilities. Game! If rabbit was not game, what was it?

Ah! Wallie looked at a picture of a rabbit lying on a platter with its legs in the air and artistically decorated with parsley until he felt more hungry than ever. Then he read aloud with gusto:

"Barbecued rabbit. Casserole of rabbit. Roast rabbit. Smothered rabbit. Stewed rabbit."



# Exide

MADE IN CANADA  
BATTERIES

A majority of the farm power and light plants are equipped with long-life Exide Batteries.

## Do you often talk about your battery?

A man with a battery like the Exide, that does its duty ungrudgingly, does not say much about it. He does not think about it—it is off his mind. Exide owners accept perfect battery performance as a matter of course.

It is the person whose car will not start quickly or whose lights are uncertain that talks about his battery. This sort of thing goes a long way toward taking the satisfaction out of motoring.

And why put up with it? You can get an Exide battery the right size for your car at a nearby Exide Service Station. The trip there will end your battery worries. The Exide has the rugged power you can always depend on. It lasts so much longer than ordinary batteries that it pays from a dollars-and-cents standpoint.

In new cars leaving the factory to-day more Exides are used than any other make of battery. If your new car has a long-life Exide, you know the best has been provided for you.

When you have to replace your present battery, ask for an Exide.

Look for this Sign



There Is An Exide Dealer Near You.

EXIDE BATTERIES OF CANADA, LIMITED  
TORONTO

DISTRIBUTORS FOR WESTERN CANADA

F. C. YOUNG, LIMITED  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

T. H. PEACOCK  
CALGARY, ALTA.

CANADA WEST ELECTRIC, LIMITED  
REGINA, SASK.

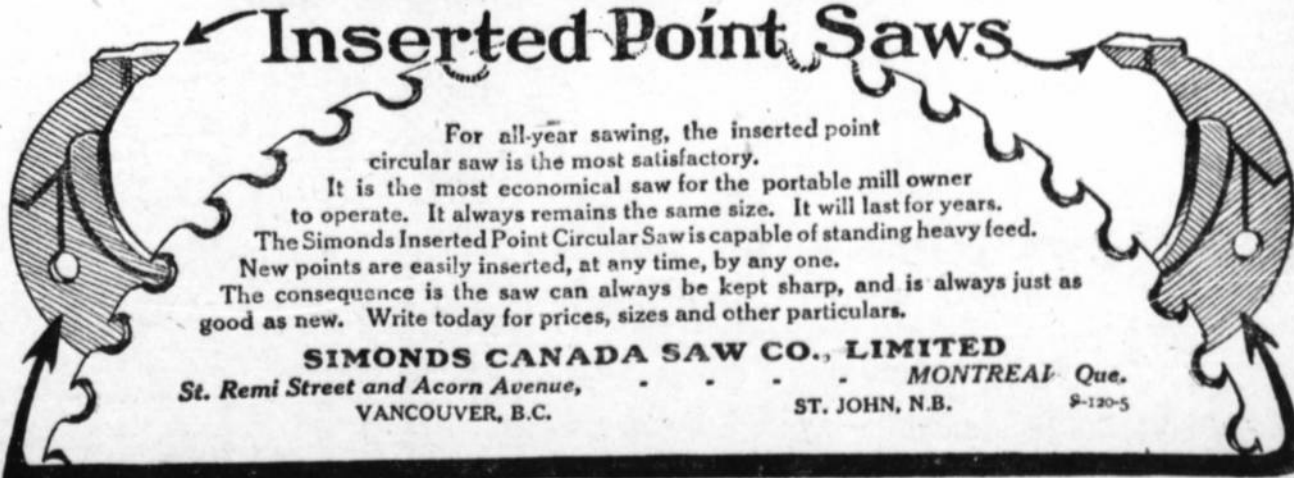
LEMERY-DENISON ELECTRIC, LIMITED  
SASKATOON, SASK.

CRAWFORD BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

# SIMONDS

## Inserted Point Saws



For all-year sawing, the inserted point circular saw is the most satisfactory.

It is the most economical saw for the portable mill owner to operate. It always remains the same size. It will last for years.

The Simonds Inserted Point Circular Saw is capable of standing heavy feed. New points are easily inserted, at any time, by any one.

The consequence is the saw can always be kept sharp, and is always just as good as new. Write today for prices, sizes and other particulars.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

St. Remi Street and Acorn Avenue,  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MONTREAL Que.  
ST. JOHN, N.B. 9-120-5



## Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, O-547, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

## MUSIC LESSONS FREE



You can read music like this quickly in your home. Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used. AMERICAN SCHOOL of MUSIC, 82 Lakeside Bldg., CHICAGO

## The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

# BLUE RIBBON TEA

Rich, strong, full-flavored tea is the most satisfactory to use, and BLUE RIBBON possesses these qualities to the fullest extent.

You can undoubtedly make more cups of tea of equal strength with a pound of BLUE RIBBON than with any other tea.

TRY IT

He perused all the recipes carefully. After giving weighty consideration to each, roast rabbit seemed to make the strongest appeal to him. He read the recipe aloud twice that he might the better comprehend it:

"Dress and wash the wily coureur de bois, but leave the heads on in cleaning them. Stuff the bodies with a force meat of fat, salt pork, minced onions and fine bread crumbs well seasoned with salt and pepper. Sew them up with fine thread and lay upon thin slices of pork, covering the grating of the roaster. Lay other slices of pork over them, pour over all a cupful of stock and roast one hour. Remove the pork then wash with butter and dredge with flour and brown."

"Drain off the gravy, lay the bits of bacon about the rabbit in the dish, thicken the gravy with browned flour. Boil up, add a tablespoonful of tomato catsup and a glass of claret, then take from the fire."

Wallie reflected, as he sat with his feet on the stove-hearth overflowing with ashes, that when it came to the "force meat" he was "there with the crumbs," since he had an accumulation of ancient biscuit too hard to eat. Also he had salt pork and onions. The butter, tomato catsup, stock, claret, he must dispense with. After all, the prairie-dogs were the main thing and he had them.

He congratulated himself that he had decided to leave on the heads when skinning them. The recipe so enthused him that he decided to prepare them before starting in with his washing.

Obviously the first thing to do was to thaw the onions, so he put them in the oven, after which he went to a box in the corner and selected a few biscuit crumbs. Crumbs were crumbs, as he viewed it, and biscuit crumbs were quite as good as bread crumbs for his purpose.

There were certain marks on these biscuit that were made unmistakably by the teeth of mice and chipmunks, but these traces he removed painstakingly. As he reduced the biscuit to crumbs with a hammer, he recalled that he had been awakened several times by the sound of these pestiferous animals frisking in the box in the corner. He did not allow his mind to dwell upon this, however, lest it prejudice him when it came to the eating of the "force meat."

Onions, he found, were not improved by freezing. Those he removed from the oven were distinctly pulpy, but since they smelled like onion and tasted like it, he mashed them in with the biscuit crumbs, and seasoned.

Then he crammed the prairie-dog with the mixture and looked for a thread among his sewing articles. Since he could find nothing but black linen, Wallie threaded a darning needle and did a fancy "feather" stitch down the middle of each of them.

This accomplished, he stood off and viewed his handiwork with eminent pride and satisfaction, though it occurred to him that owing to his generous use of "force meat" they had a bloated appearance, as if they had died of strychnine poisoning.

The heads, too, were decidedly rat-like, and as the long, sharp teeth of the pair of them grinned up at Wallie he covered them hastily and set about his washing.

He had come to begrudge every stick of firewood, and it took an incredible amount to heat wash-water. A man could very well fill his time if he did nothing but collect wood and carry water.

As he set his tub and washboard on a box and rubbed vigorously on his undergarments, he smiled to himself and wondered what his friends of The Colonial would say if they could see him at the moment. He did not so much mind washing, it was easier than digging post holes, but it was not much of a way to spend Christmas and he was desperately lonely. He wished someone would come along to talk to.

He was so far from the road that there were no passersby, and no one wanted to see him anyhow, but his loneliness became so great as he dwelt upon it that on the remote chance that he might see someone even in the distance he stopped washing and walked to the window, where with his elbow he rubbed a spot clear of frost.

## follow nature's example

paint is to the house as bark is to the tree



PROTECTION of her children is the constant care of the great earth Mother. The frailest bud is shielded from the frost until it may burst forth a radiant flower; tough bark protects the tender heart of trees from wind and sun, cold and decay.

That same wood which Mother Nature guarded so jealously now plays a major part in your home. Beauty is your ideal, but protection is your duty. Both go hand in hand.

## B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

70% Pure White Lead  
(Brandram's Genuine B.B.)  
30% Pure White Zinc  
100% Pure Paint

B-H "English" Paint, made to the above formula, provides a coat of such strength and toughness that it will defy rain, sun, sleet, snow and frost, when inferior paints will strip, crack and peel.

For years, Canadians have depended on B-H "English" Paint for property protection. They know it covers a greater surface and lasts longer than cheaper paints. It protects your house for years as bark protects the tree.

Consult the B-H agent in your town.  
He will gladly supply you with color cards.

**BRANDRAM-HENDERSON**  
MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN TORONTO WINNIPEG  
MEDICINE HAT CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER





Looking out through the loop-hole, it was a white, tractless world he gazed upon, and he might have been in the Arctic Circle for all the signs of life he could discover. He told himself that he might have known better than to hope for any.

As he squinted, he suddenly pressed his eye harder against the window. Did he see a speck that moved or did he imagine it? He enlarged the hole and strained his eyes until they watered. Surely it moved—surely. It would be too disappointing for words if it were only a delusion.

It did! It did! There was now no mistake about it. Someone was coming toward the cabin. Wallie shook with excitement at the prospect of a visitor. Whoever it might be, Wallie would make him stay for dinner if he had to pay him by the hour for his company. That was settled. Very likely it was Pinky, but today even Boise Bill would be welcome.

Wallie shoved his Christmas dinner in the oven and slammed the door upon it, stoked the fire lavishly, then fell upon the washboard and rubbed furiously that he might be done the sooner. At intervals he dashed to the window, half afraid to look lest the rider had changed his mind and gone in another direction.

But no, he kept coming, and there was something in the way he sat his horse which made him think it was Pinky.

And Pinky it was, brilliant as a rainbow in orange chaps, red flannel shirt, and a buckskin waistcoat. His coat tied behind the cantle suggested that he either had become overheated or at only twelve below zero had not yet felt the need of it. His horse was snorting steam like a locomotive and icicles of frozen breath were pendent from its nostrils.

Wallie stood in the door, suds to the elbow and his hand steaming, waiting to receive him.

His voice trembled as he greeted him: "I never was so glad to see anybody in my life, Pinky."

"This is onct I know you ain't lyin'. Got anything to eat? I'm starvin'. I been comin' sence daylight."

"I got something special," Wallie replied, mysteriously. "Tie your horse to the haystack. I'll hurry things up a little."

Pinky returned shortly and sniffed as he entered:

"It smells good, anyhow. There's something homelike about onions. What you cookin'?"

"It's a secret, but you'll like 'em. I made 'em out of the cook book."

Pinky threw his coat on the table and the thud sounded as if it had a brick rolled in it.

"Here's something Helene sent—she made it—it's angel food or somethin', I reckon."

"Now wasn't that good of her!" Wallie exclaimed, gratefully.

"I can't tell till I taste it. I wouldn't call her much of a cook generally." He prodded the cake as he unrolled it and commented:

"Gosh, it's hard! I turned my thumb-nail back on it."

"It's frozen—that's what's the matter," Wallie defended, promptly.

"I think it's a bum cake," declared Pinky, callously.

"I think you don't know what you're talking about until you try it," Wallie retorted with asperity.

Pinky looked at him thoughtfully and changed the subject.

"I see you're playin' a tune on the washboard."

Wallie replied stiffly:

"Yes, I'm doing a little laundry." Pinky's criticism of the cake still rankled.

"You ain't washin' that blue shirt a'ready?" Pinky demanded, incredulously. "You only bought it Thanks-givin'."

"The front of it bent like rubber-glass and I couldn't stand it any longer." He added reminiscently: "There was a time when I wore a fresh shirt daily."

Pinky stared at him awe-stricken: "I wouldn't think changin' as often as that would be healthy."

The clothes in the dishpan on the stove boiled over, and as Wallie jumped for the broom-handle to poke them under, Pinky demanded.

# The 1923 Chevrolet is Even Better Than Ever Before

In 1922 Chevrolet astonished the world by producing a car of remarkable quality at its extremely low price. The 1923 Chevrolet is even a better car because 67 distinct improvements have been made in it.

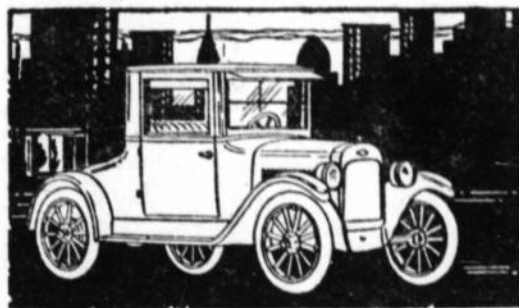
The same sturdy quality of construction that characterized the 1922 Chevrolet has been retained—the new strong spiral gear rear axle, the sturdy chassis, the improvement in front axle assembly, the world's most economical motor, etc.

And to these have been added new features that make the 1923 Chevrolet a truly astonishing value.

The prices of the new 1923 model Chevrolets are as

follows: 2-passenger Roadster \$695; 5-passenger Touring \$710; 2-passenger Utility Coupe \$910; 5 passenger Touring Coupe \$1115; 5-passenger Sedan \$1125. All prices f. o. b. Oshawa, Ont. Government tax extra. Ask about the G.M.A.C. plan of deferred payments.

Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, Limited, Oshawa and Winnipeg.



Utility Coupe \$910 f. o. b. Oshawa



for Economical Transportation

Dealers wanted in territories not adequately covered.



17

The Northern Shirt Co. Limited  
WINNIPEG

## Save on Shirts

You won't have to buy shirts so often—if you wear Northern Shirts.

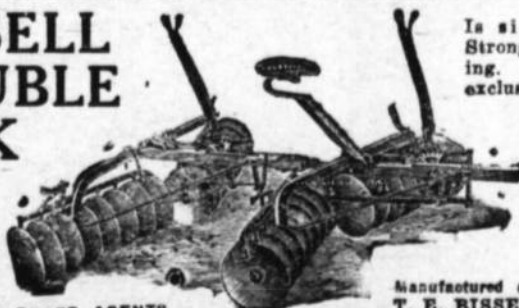
They do not shrink—they stand the wear—and they fit to perfection. If you want long life shirts, ask for Northern.

Your dealer has them—or can get them for you.

*Northern Shirts*

## BISSELL DOUBLE DISK

For HORSE or TRACTOR Use



For Sale by ALL JOHN DEERE AGENTS

Is simply constructed but Strong, Durable and Easy Running. GANGS are flexible (an exclusive Bissell feature), and the DISK PLATES are shaped to penetrate any soil and thoroughly cultivate and pulverize it. BISSELL HARROWS can be obtained in a variety of styles and sizes for Horse or Tractor Power.

Manufactured only by T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., Elora, Ont.

## RAW FURS

Farmers, Trappers, Store Keepers!

Highest market prices paid for Furs according to grade. Ship your furs to us. Bats particularly solicited.

**Hudson's Bay Company**

FUR TRADE DEPARTMENT  
WINNIPEG

OR EDMONTON

OR PRINCE ALBERT

## Stop Using a Truss



Reduced Fac-Simile Gold Medal

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being mechanico-chemical applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or spring attached—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases conquered. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—Inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. We prove it by sending Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write name on Coupon and send TODAY.

PLAPAO CO., 982 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao.

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.



## CATER'S Wood and Iron Pumps



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less than any pump made. A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for catalog G.

Address:

Dept. G.

H. CATER, Brandon, Man.

# BLACK LEG

**100% PROTECTION FOR LIFE** from one vaccination with Cutter's Liquid or Solid Blackleg Aggressin. Absolutely safe. Cutter's Solid Aggressin Injectors work just like Blackleg Pill Injectors. If Cutter's Aggressin is unobtainable locally, write

The Cutter Laboratory

"The Laboratory that Knows How"

Berkeley (U.S. License) California

N.B.—Old Style Powder and Pill Vaccines still made for those who prefer them.

## You Can Grow the Best Fruit in Your Own Garden

STRAWBERRIES  
RASPBERRIES  
PLUMS

Wouldn't you like to be able to go out in your own garden and pick your own strawberries, raspberries and plums? It can be done. For years these fruits have been successfully grown in many parts of the prairies. Each year hundreds of western farmers are finding that they can grow their own fruit.

### LUSCIOUS STRAWBERRIES

Strawberry growing in the prairie provinces has passed the experimental stage and are now being successfully grown in all three provinces. The plants we are distributing are the July bearing. They have been well tested and proven the best varieties for this country. They are hardy and prolific and the fruit equal to any on the market. **SALE PRICE**—25 plants, \$1.15 postpaid; 50 plants, \$1.95; 100 plants, \$3.55; 200 plants, \$6.50. We cannot accept orders for less than 25 plants.

READ "CONDITIONS OF SALE"

### LARGE RED RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are about the hardiest fruit grown on the prairies. Fruit comes abundantly the first year after planting. The variety we are distributing is the well-known Latham, recognized as the best for this country. Ripens in August and has a long bearing season. Has extremely large berries of excellent quality. **SALE PRICE**—12 canes, \$1.25 postpaid; 25 canes, \$2.25; 50 canes, \$3.90. We cannot accept orders for less than 12 canes.

### PLUMS

The varieties listed below are very hardy and the fruit compares favorably with plums grown in Eastern Canada or the States. Plum trees are not self-fertilizing, and so must be planted in pairs. The Opata and Sapa varieties cross. **OPATA PLUM**—A dark, purplish fruit with small pit and firm, sweet, greenish flesh. Ripens early in August. **SALE PRICE**—90 cents each, postpaid. **SAPA PLUM**—Companion to the Opata. Fruit has dark red flesh, a small pit, is of fine eating quality and a good preserver. Ripens a week to ten days later than Opata. **SALE PRICE**—90 cents each, postpaid.

### CONDITIONS OF SALE

Only orders accompanied by a subscription to The Guide will be accepted. The subscription can be either new or renewal, your own or anyone else's. If a renewal, the time paid for will be added on from the time the present subscription expires. The subscription entitles you to buy (but does not purchase) these exceptional varieties at these low prices stated. The subscription can be \$1.00 for one year—\$2.00 for three years (you save \$1.00)—or \$3.00 for five years (you save \$2.00).

Some of the varieties are limited in quantity. Orders will be booked as received. Order at once.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Classified Ad. will find a Buyer for that used Machinery

# Everywhere!

## MACDONALD'S

# BRIER

**MEN** on settled farmsteads, in northern forests, in prairie shacks, along old trails or the new, regale the masculine desire for good tobacco, with—

**MACDONALD'S BRIER**



Half Pound Tin  
—The economy buy—  
**80¢**

Also in Packages  
15¢ and 25¢



*The Tobacco with a heart*

"Are you bilin' your flannens?"

"Certainly."

"A ten-year-ol' boy can't git in that suit of underwear onet you're done cookin' it," Pinkey explained, and added, disgustedly: "Wallie, don't you know nuthin'?"

Wallie looked his consternation.

"I'll know better next time," he said, humbly.

Pinkey consulted his watch and hinted:

"Don't you want me to make the bread?"

"No, I have some biscuit to warm over, we'll boil potatoes, thaw the cake out, open some pineapple, and with what I have in the oven we will have a dinner that'll be nothing short of a banquet."

"Great! I'm so hungry—I could eat with a Digger Injun."

Wallie opened the oven door.

"They're browning beautifully!" he reported.

"Chickens?"

Wallie shook his head:

"I shan't tell you until you've passed upon them."

"If you've got enough of whatever it is—that's all that's worryin' me," declared Pinkey, hungrily. "You'd ought to build you a root cellar next winter—if you're livin'," he remarked as the potatoes rattled when Wallie dropped them in the kettle.

"Do you suppose I could grow potatoes? Is it too dry?"

"This is a great country for potatoes. There's somethin' in the soil that gits in the potatoes' eyes and makes 'em water so they irrigate themselves. Shore! you can grow potatoes."

"I want to make a good many improvements here before next winter," announced Wallie, hopefully. "I wish you could come over for awhile and help me."

"That mightn't be a bad idea," said Pinkey, thoughtfully. "Sence the country went dry I don't much care whether I draw wages or not—they's nothin' to spend money for, so what's the use of workin'? If I was over here I might add a few feet to my rope and git me a good little start off Canby."

"Do you see much of him?" Wallie asked, indifferently.

"Too much," said Pinkey, shortly. Wallie dropped the pan he was turning in the oven.

"They're browning beautifully," he exclaimed, hastily.

"You said that before. Ain't it git tin' time to work on 'em?"

"Remove your feet and I'll set the table."

"Can't you spread a paper for a tablecloth? I always git splinters in my elbows when I eat off rough lumber."

Wallie laughed good-humoredly as he obliged him.

"That shore a great smell comin' from the oven! Let's eat, feller."

"You certainly are hungry, Pinkey. If I may judge by appearances, you are not going to be disappointed. You sit down while I put things on the table."

Pinkey needed no second invitation.

"I like spuds cooked with the clothes on," he observed as he skinned a potato.

"I trust everything is goin to be to your liking," Wallie declared, cordially, as he drew the prairie-dogs from the oven and laid them on an agateware platter.

Busy with his potato, Pinkey did not see them until they were before him. Then he stopped and stared hard as they lay on their backs grinning up at him with the "forcemeat" oozing through the stitching.

"What are they?" His emphasis was not flattering.

"I shan't tell you yet," declared Wallie.

Pinkey continued to eye them suspiciously.

"They kinda remind me of a mummy I seen in a side-show; then, again, they look like incubator children—roasted. Them teeth are what git me. I can't quite place 'em. 'Tain't wood-pussy or nothin', Wallie? 'Tain't no notorious animal like pole-kitty?"

Wallie looked offended.

"I intend to eat some myself," he replied with dignity.

"Are they some kind of a varmint?" Dubiously.



"Varmint?"  
 "Pack-rat or weasel?"  
 "Scarcely!"  
 Wallie looked so injured that Pinkey said apologetically:  
 "I was jest cur'ous." But enquired further: "Is that stuffin' or in'ards coming through the sewin' down the front of 'em?"  
 "Foremeat. I made it according to a recipe."  
 "Indeed?" Politely. "Don't go shy yourself jest because I'm here," he protested, as Wallie attempted to cut one in two with the butcher-knife. "I ain't feelin' so hungry—somethin' has took my appetite."  
 As the table swayed under Wallie's efforts to carve a prairie-dog, he suggested.  
 "Perhaps if you took hold of one leg—"  
 "Ye-ah," said Pinkey, humorously, "and you take holt of the other and put your foot on my chest so you-kin

git a purchase, then we'll both pull and somethin's bound to happen."  
 "If I could only find a joint—"  
 "Worry one of them legs off and we'll see how we like it before you play yourself out on it."  
 Wallie acted upon the suggestion and presented the severed member.  
 "Try it," he urged, persuasively.  
 Pinkey sunk his grinders into the leg and laid back on it.  
 "Does it seem tough?" Wallie asked, watching him anxiously.  
 "Tough! I'm scairt it's goin' to snap back and knock me over. Wait till I git a fresh holt on it."  
 "Do you get the flavor at all?"  
 "I can't pull enough off to taste it," Pinkey replied, plaintively.  
 "Try the dressing and tell me what you think of it." Wallie scooped out a generous spoonful and placed it on his plate, waiting confidently for the verdict.

Pinkey conveyed his knife to his mouth while Wallie stood regarding him with an expression of pleased expectancy as he tasted.  
 A startled look was succeeded by one that was unmistakably horror. Pinkey knocked over the box upon which he was sitting as he jumped from the table and tore the kitchen door open.

Wallie watched him wonderingly:  
 "Tell you what I think of it!" Pinkey declared, returning. "I ain't got words—they ain't none in the dictionary. My Gawd! what is it made of?"

"Just biscuit crumbs and onions," said Wallie, coloring.  
 "Where did you keep 'em?"  
 Wallie pointed to the box on the floor in the corner.

Pinkey made a hideous grimace.  
 "Gimme a drink of water! Gimme a chew of tobacco! Gimme anything to take the taste of mouse out'n my mouth. Wallie," solemnly, "men have died fer less'n that in this country. If I thought you'd done that on purpose I'd slit your throat from ear to ear and leave you."

"I thought I was very particular and cut off everything that looked suspicious," said Wallie, meekly, "I must have missed something."  
 "You shore did! And," Pinkey demanded, "what might them horrors be on the platter? Them teeth are mighty familiar."

Wallie quavered:  
 "Prairie-dog—I was experimenting to see if they were edible."

"Leave me out in the air again!" Pinkey groaned as he swallowed a drink of water. "And I passed up a turkey dinner to come and eat with you!"

"Shan't I cook you some bacon?" asked Wallie, contritely.

"I doubt if I ever feel like eatin' agin, but if the cake's thawed out I'll try a chunk of it to take my mind off that stuffin'."

Wallie opened the can of pineapple he had been treasuring and Pinkey helped himself freely to the Christmas cake.

"They must be about four meals in one of them slices, the way it feels inside of me," the latter commented, nibbling delicately on a ring of pineapple he held in his fingers.

"It's fruit-cake, and rich; you're not supposed to eat so much of it," Wallie said, sharply.

Pinkey raised his eyebrows and regarded Wallie attentively as he continued to nibble.

"Looks like you're turrible touchy about her cookin', and swelled up over gittin' a Christmas present," he remarked, finally. "You needn't be, because she made eight other cement bricks jest like this one and sent 'em around to fellers she's sorry for."

"Oh, did she!" Wallie ejaculated, crestfallen.

"Yes, indeed," Pinkey went on, complacently, feeling a glow of satisfaction at Wallie's lengthened countenance; "she does it every Christmas. She's kind to the pore and sufferin', but it don't mean nothin' more than a dollar she'd drop in a hat somebody was passin'."

Noting the deep gloom which immediately settled upon Wallie, Pinkey could think of the prairie-dogs with more equanimity

(To be continued next week)

**Building**



**Aladdin Saves \$300 to \$1000**  
 (And Weeks of Labor)  
 Wm. Broomfield, Binscarth, Man., writes: "I am well pleased—materials the very best. Saved money. Write me."  
 Mail this advertisement with your name and address for FREE 100-page Book of Aladdin homes and plans.  
**CANADIAN ALADDIN COMPANY Ltd.**  
 411 WINNIPEG

**THE FARMERS' LETTER FILE**



Did you ever lose a tax receipt and have to pay your taxes twice, or lose money by losing a receipt for grain, produce or live-stock? If so, you will know the necessity for having a proper place to keep all records, receipts, documents, etc. This file will hold 1,000 letters or papers. It opens like an accordion and contains pockets for each letter of the alphabet. With each file we supply six sheets of carbon paper and six special pen points for manifolding. Regular price, \$1.50. **\$1.25**  
 Sale Price  
**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG**



**Get the Utmost Profit from the Cow**  
 By shipping your  
**CREAM**  
 Direct to the  
**Canadian Packing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg**  
 Their record of 69 years fair dealing with shippers is your best recommendation  
**FULL WEIGHT CORRECT TESTS 24-HOUR SERVICE SATISFACTION**



**Champion Double-Ribbed Core for your protection**

## Its New Core Makes it a Better Spark Plug



**Champion X** is the one spark plug recognized as the standard for Ford cars, trucks and tractors. Millions are in daily use. For sale everywhere.

Champion, with its wonderful new core, cures common spark plug troubles in motor cars, trucks, tractors, farm engines.

Its insulating properties never deteriorate. It is impervious to oil.

Install new Champions by the full set at least once a year. They save gas and oil and are insurance against serious engine trouble, caused by spark plugs losing efficiency.

Look for the Double-Ribbed core. Buy Champion spark plugs by the set. A type and size for every engine. Any dealer interested in selling you the best spark plug satisfaction will recommend Champions

**Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Ltd.**  
 Windsor, Ont.

# CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

# DUNLOP TIRES

## Master Mileage Makers

"TRACTION," "RIBBED," "CLIPPER"

A181



## THOUSANDS OF FARMERS NOW OWN A CONCRETE MIXER

Concrete for foundations, cellars, sidewalks and barn walls can be mixed at one-quarter the cost and 20 per cent. of the cement can be saved.

A LONDON GEM CONCRETE MIXER is a real necessity on every farm where buildings are to be erected or repaired. It can be operated by one man by hand or with a gasoline engine. It is built to last. It will save the price of itself in ten days' use. Sold direct to the farmer. Ask for Bulletin A-3.

We manufacture Concrete Mixers, Block, Brick and Tile Machines, Silo Moulds, Tile and Culvert Moulds, Barrows, Carts, Contractors' and Irrigation Pumps, Ornamental Moulds and Tools. **LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LTD., Dept. X, London, Can.** World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.



# The Countrywoman



## Keep Your Hands Soft and White With Cuticura

The daily use of the Soap, with occasional touches of the Ointment, is very effective for keeping the hands soft and smooth. For red, rough or sore hands: On retiring bathe in hot water and Cuticura Soap, dry, and rub in Cuticura Ointment.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without razor.

## Country milk

prepared under the most careful conditions to make it safe and keep its richness

**Borden's ST. CHARLES MILK**

Free Recipe Book—Write the Borden Co. Limited, Montreal.

## Fill it Only Once a Week



No daily cleaning necessary. No wicks to trim. No chimneys to wash. Lights with matches. Makes and burns its own gas. Can't tip over, explode, even if tipped over. Use it around barns, cow sheds, chicken houses, cellars, granaries, garages—everywhere.

**Coleman Quick-Life**

Gives 300 Candle Power of strong steady light. Brighter than 30 old style oil lanterns. Can't blow out. Your dealer sells it or will get one for you on approval. Free Book, showing different styles of lamps and lanterns, sent on request.

The Coleman Lamp Co., Ltd.  
102 Coleman Bldg., Toronto, Can.

52



**Gold Standard**  
THE "Chaffless-Coffee"

Palate satisfaction at less than one cent per cup.

The Godville Co. Ltd.

## We Make a Fresh Start

**M**Y kitchen fire had gone out again for the twentieth time that afternoon. Half-heartedly I picked up a paper the children had been looking at, thinking meanwhile of the ice-coated wood and wondering if supper would ever be cooked. Tearing a piece from the paper to use for kindling an article caught my attention and forgetting the fire for the moment I read Margaret Phillip's story, The Golden Key.

My thoughts flew back ten years when we had come to Canada, newly-weds, to make our home on a big farm. "Oh, yes, we were going to have our married life turn out so differently from anyone else's."

The farmers' wives I had known were such a spiritless, drab lot of unlovely creatures, dragging out a miserable existence. My new husband and I decided that we would make our farm home as modern as limited means would allow, adding comforts from time to time as we could afford them. We also promised each other that we would be chums and good pals all our lives.

All went as planned, that is for a while. The house that was to be made over into a real home was a lovely old farm house with plenty of windows and so arranged as to lend itself to our purpose. My clever husband installed a complete water system, wired the house and installed lights, put in his own furnace and helped build the big chimney and fire-place. In leisure time he built all kinds of handy cupboards, linen closets and work tables with bins.

We then redecorated the whole house doing every bit of the work ourselves. Finally my husband added a fine large veranda, screening it to give us a place to sit in comfort. A car containing our household goods, half of it books, was shipped and after the new curtains were hung and the books and furniture unpacked the house began to look like a home. My linen and wedding gifts were all very good and much of the furniture was new.

We were very proud of our bathroom, the only one in the country. It was all in blue and white and as well fitted as any city bathroom. The mere fact that all the work was done by ourselves made us appreciate it the more.

But alas for all well-laid plans! After our wheat was seeded, two hundred acres of it, the Assiniboine River came over and our crop was destroyed. A hot, dry summer followed and there was very little grain to sell that fall. However, we just smiled and began to plan for the next year.

A darling baby boy came to us for an anniversary gift and then trouble did seem to come. I decided to stay at home when baby was born and although we were thirty miles from a doctor, he came in time. After he had gone and the nurse had left me, I took cold and a winter of misery followed. I went to the hospital for a month or two and was so ill when I did come home that I could do very little work. A succession of incompetent cooks followed who nearly ruined our digestive organs as well as our dispositions, and we began to speak a little shortly to one another.

The baby had to be weaned and no food could be found to agree with him and he began to fail. As a result we had to take him to the city and put him under a specialist's care. The doctor wished to keep the baby in the city and so we made plans to stay and my husband got work, leaving the farm in charge of hired men.

The day before Christmas a telephone message came telling that our lovely home had been destroyed by fire and nothing had been saved. We had one small trunk with us everything else was burned. All our labors in vain. Our books, our clothing, our wedding gifts had all gone in such a short time.

Utterly discouraged, we stayed on until spring, then went back to the farm and lived in a caboose on wheels while the new house was being built. Neither my husband or myself could get up the slightest interest in the new house which was being built as cheaply as possible, just a place to live.

The summer went by and a second crop failure but added to our woe and when I discovered that I was soon to become a mother once more, my spirits sank clear out of sight. We moved into the house, but from that time on we lived in a rut, no books, no music, nothing but work and worry until we seemed to grow apart having no interest in common. The old saying "When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out of the window," seemed only too true.

We made no effort to improve things. The house was left with bare unfinished wall, without pictures, for, of course, all our pictures had burned, unpainted rough wood-work did not add to the appearance while what few pieces of furniture we had was of the cheapest and roughest kind. The babies came close together and grew up in this surrounding. They seemed to pick up all the rough ways and talk of the men we hired and quarrelled most of the time among themselves. There was no church or Sunday school to which I could send them.

My thoughts were interrupted by the boys asking for supper and I felt as if I were dazed. Looking around at my unattractive surroundings and down at my dark, none-too-clean work dress I felt ashamed and rushed to my room threw myself on the bed and had a good cry.

If I could tell you what an awakening that article caused and what a difference it is going to make in our house this is not written in vain. The same evening my husband and I had the first long talk we had had for many a month. He became angry to start with, but by talking kindly I won him and made him see that a change must take place very soon for the good of all concerned.

He agreed to help by doing a little work inside before seeding and made a beginning the next day. He seems happier and I have heard him whistling, I sent to my mother for some books and papers for the children and started at once to teach them the things they should know.

That article aroused me and most of all ashamed me, for we are not wholly uneducated and should have had more courage than to become totally discouraged. But once the payments get behind on the farm and crop failure follows crop failure, this, coupled with ill health, tended to change us completely and we seemed to lose sight of the real things that count.

My husband came in and found me putting up curtains. He smiled and said, "We had it pretty bad, didn't we old girl? but I think we owe a vote of thanks to the person who wrote the article that opened our eyes."

We are planning a hunting trip next fall and really seem to have taken a new lease on life, thanks to The Golden Key.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

## Appreciation Spells Happiness

It is a rare person who does not thrive on appreciation, but often people forget what a grateful word of thanks will do towards making others happy and contented. If Robert brings in a load of wood he is encouraged to do it again if he is greeted with "Thank you."



A spring bonnet has an irresistible appeal to all femininity.

Bobby, that's a great help." Similarly, when the dishes are done, if Emma is told with a smile that her work is appreciated, she is likely to clear off the table with still greater cheerfulness after the next meal. And the best of it is that Bob and Emma are happy about doing their chores because they feel they are helping the family "to make things go."

Gratitude should frequently be shown to mother for the many ways in which she keeps the household machinery oiled and in good repair. We know of a family in which the father and the children before rising from the table, always thank the mother for preparing the meal. Every woman knows how a little appreciation of the many things she does for her family "bucks her up" and gives her a glow of satisfaction.

It is worth while repeating the philosophy of a father who says "A wise man tells his wife every day how much he loves her, for that will keep her happy and make her more beautiful than ever." Such practical wisdom as this goes a long way toward making home life happy. Taking devoted service for granted year in, year out, has made many hard-working mothers downhearted and has given numbers of young people a rooted dislike to life on a farm. To be silently grateful is not sufficient—it is essential to express appreciation in words and in deeds.

A leading newspaper reports that "the squirt has been taken from the grapefruit and the fruit made safe for neighbors of its consumers." If this were only possible it would indeed be a blessing, for most of us have had the embarrassing experience either of being squirted by an innocent fruit-eater across the table or of having a blouse spotted and spoiled when "managing" a grapefruit ourselves. The orange, too, would be vastly improved without its tendency to shoot forth a jet of sticky juice without the slightest warning. Perhaps the famous Luther Burbank will yet be able to produce a variety of fruit that can be eaten without fear of losing valued friends or of spoiling clothing.

It is doubtful if many people realize why we eat hot cross buns on Good Friday. In by-gone ages the pagan Saxons made a practice of eating similar cakes in honor of their goddess, Eastre. As Christianity gained ground, the clergy found it was not possible to forbid people using these buns so they marked them with a cross to give them a Christian aspect.

When no curtain-stretchers are available, curtains can be hung without ironing. Before washing, each pair is basted together with strong white thread, all hems being even. After washing and starching as usual, a heavy curtain-rod is inserted at the top between the two curtains. This is hung up before an open window, allowing it to fall clear of the frame. At the bottom another similar rod is slipped in and if necessary weights are placed on the ends that stick out. The result of this plan is nicely stretched curtains with little trouble. No rod that will rust or mark the curtains should be used.

Faded cretonne or chintz can be made to give further service by boiling it in water containing washing soda in the proportion of one tablespoon to each gallon of water. When all the color is removed it is thoroughly rinsed, dried and pressed. By applying bands of fresh cretonne or colored cotton to the sides, bottoms of curtains and across the valance, most attractive hangings can be procured. One way of restoring the color of cretonne is to wash it in the ordinary way and while still warm from ironing to use ordinary crayons on the design. On the light parts only a little is needed while on the darker sections more pressure is necessary. The process is finished by placing a piece of brown paper over the material and pressing with a hot iron.



# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## Grain Mixing

The Editor.—At a general meeting of the Spring-side local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held in the Town Hall, on February 28, very strong objection was taken to the statement made by Mr. James Robinson, as published in The Guide of January 3:

"That the operation of the mixing houses narrows the spreads on the lower grades of wheat, or, in other words, through the operation of the mixing houses the farmer gets a better price on his low-grade and off-grade wheat than he would otherwise get."

Does Mr. Robinson mean to tell us, that on the strength of being able to mix low-grade wheat with a higher grade, a higher price is paid for low-grade wheat than would otherwise be given. Surely the spreads between the various grades are as much now as they honestly ought to be. According to Mr. Robinson's statement, one dreads to think what the spread might be if no mixing was allowed.

Mixing takes place after the wheat is all bought and paid for, so that, according to the skill with which the operation is carried out, one of two things must happen: either a high grade must deteriorate, or else if the wheat still keeps its grade somebody is making some money, but it is certainly not the farmer.—Secretary, Spring-side G.G.A.

## The Rural School

The Editor.—Will you allow me space to criticize the present mode adopted by our educational authorities, and particularly as it affects the rural school. In the first place, the mode of taxation does not seem to me to be a just one. In our school district the rate this past year was \$27 per quarter-section. Just adjoining this school district there is another district formed for some years, but the ratepayers decided it would be cheaper to transport the children to neighboring schools, and their taxes for the same year were \$10 less than the above-mentioned school district. Still a little further away, there are some children, but not enough to form a district, and here the taxpayers have a very small amount to pay and the parents of these children either do not send their children to school at all, or else they transport them at their own expense to a far-away school. When you figure it out that these same parents will be forced to send their children a long distance and pay tuition fees into the bargain, and when you also consider that it just rests with them whether the children go or not, is it any wonder that a good many of them don't bother, and these same little ones are brought up without any education and without that chance to make good citizens that we all desire for our own children. Could the rate of taxation not be fixed at Regina by our government? I do not see why this could not be. A flat rate on each owner of assessable land would do away with this present practice of one paying more than another. Then, again, the schools could be placed where needed, and all children compelled to attend school.

And yet another grievance. It has been impossible to get certified teachers to come out here and teach. We are 40 miles from the nearest railroad, and as soon as the teachers would get to know that, it was all off with them. The results have been that we have had to have permit teachers over and over again. Is this a fair deal for our children? Now, if all these things—I mean hiring at a stated sum, according to qualifications, and placing teachers, taxing the ratepayers—were done at our government office, I feel sure the results would be beneficial to both ratepayers and children. But my reason for writing this letter is chiefly on account of the children. I hate to see a child growing up without a chance. We all, as children, got a splendid chance of the ordinary rudiments of education in England, and I would like to see the same chance given to our little Canadians, and particularly those of foreign-born parents.—Mrs. M. Agnes Davies, Pretty Valley, Sask.

## Land for Paying Taxes

The Editor.—Ernest H. Dalman in your issue of February 21 says there are thousands of farmers with horses and machinery but no land. Now let me say that any man with an outfit can get all the land he wants for merely paying the taxes. These large land owners would be only too glad to let him have it, if only to save the Wild Land Tax. There is surely something wrong with a man who with a full outfit cannot get land to work in this country. What is the cause of all this trouble? It's this: When a man buys or rents a farm he gets seed, feed, building material and all he can on time and has to pay top price for everything. If he has a small crop yield he cannot pay for what he has had, and the next year he applies to the government or the municipality or anywhere he thinks he can get seed grain and relief. The next year, say, he has a bumper crop, what does he do? Why, instead of paying for what he has been trusted with, he and wife and family take a trip and spend the winter in California in big style.

In 1916 I gave a man whom I thought I knew well, 85 bushels of wheat on condition that he was to give me the same amount back in the fall. He had 80 acres of good summerfallow, but no one would let him have money for seed grain. Well, he had a fair crop, and as he said nothing about paying me back I spoke to him about it one day, and he stretched himself to full height and said, "Well, I promised my wife a trip to the U.S.A. and she is going to have it this fall, so I guess you will have to wait until next fall." Next fall has not come yet, and I guess it never will.

I see that the Alberta government is not going to carry the farmers any longer, and I think that will prove a good thing, for too many men have got into the habit of selling up and spending up in the fall and winter, trusting to the government or municipality to stake them in the spring. In this municipality there are thousands of dollars out that will never be got in, and we other farmers will have to make that good. That means we have got to pay for the other man's wife and family having a trip south for the winter while we stop here in the cold doing chores.—Subscriber.

## Production and Cost

The Editor.—One of the great questions today is, "How are we going to keep the people on the land?" Men are leaving fast and it will take a great stream of immigration to cope with the situation. Some of the most reliable farmers, who would be worth several men not used to the country, are going. I believe that the private

ownership of land has been one of the greatest causes of people leaving. Men are brought in and have to pay large prices for land which production will not stand for, and therefore the people are forced out in time as the interest piles up. In some instances improved land is as high as \$45 an acre, which means on a half-section \$864 interest at six per cent. On the same farm the production amounts to about \$2,200, figuring on 150 acres at 15 bushels to the acre and 85 cents a bushel, \$1,932.50; cattle and produce, \$267.50, allowing 50 acres for feed, oats and one-third summerfallow. The average expenses on a farm of this size, outside of personal expenses, are: Interest on land, \$864; seed, \$250; string, \$40; repairs, \$50; labor, \$350; threshing bill, \$225; hail insurance, \$105; taxes, \$100; a total of \$2,000.

This is a favorable estimate. On some farms there is from 25 to 100 per cent. brush which costs from \$15 to \$25 to clear. Now what chance has a new settler under these conditions for stopping here? The only thing he can do is take some other fellow in. We must make conditions here such that he will stay. Some will say, "We will be all right if we get 30 bushels to the acre." I believe the average for Alberta is about 11 bushels for the last ten years, so estimating at 15 bushels I think covers a good farmer. If the immigrant could come in and rent land from the government he wouldn't have to lay out so much money, and he wouldn't be waiting to make a profit on inflated land values which production will not back. If the land could not be changed into government land, it could be revalued on a basis which is stable and controlled according to the average production. Let us give the immigrant a square deal, let us put him on a basis whereby he can live, then we can build up a country that has a firm foundation.—George A. Grant, Sedgewick, Alta.

## Re Farmers' Exemptions

The Editor.—About a year ago I saw an article in your paper entitled Farmers' Exemptions, and it stated that implements, say one of each kind, could be held whether they were paid for or not, which conveys the wrong idea to the farmer. All implements are sold under lien note and possession and title remain in the hands of who the note is in favor of.

Furthermore, under the Landlords and Tenant Act I am advised that all goods and chattels can be seized and sold under same. Take, for instance, where loan companies find it necessary to enter into possession and give a lease to the registered owner to protect them (the loan companies) against any other creditors, and in a case where a crop will not pay expenses of handling and seed grain lien, taxes, etc., which has been the case in many instances this year in this district. After a crop is seized the expenses are guaranteed by the sheriff and if sufficient money cannot be realized from proceeds to cover such as above mentioned, then the registered owner cannot pay his taxes or seed grain lien and he has laid himself liable to have all his chattels seized and disposed of under the above act.

Would you kindly make this clear in your columns for the benefit of whom it may concern.—A Farmer.

## Distress Act Amended

The Editor.—It will be of interest to the readers of The Guide to know that the petition published in your columns, which was forwarded from the Saltcoats district, requesting the Saskatchewan legislature to change the "Attornment" clause in Agreements of Sale, has achieved its object. The petition was presented by G. W. Saltmark, and his efforts have been successful, so that "An Act to amend the Distress Act" was passed, which does not allow goods and chattel exemptions to be seized for arrears of payments on Agreements of Sale. This is of vital interest to Saskatchewan farmers, some of whom will be glad to know that another worry has gone.—Ernest W. Brown, Saltcoats, Sask.

## Insurance for Wheat Prices

The Editor.—The worth of every commodity should be estimated according to the labor involved in perfecting it, and not according to its scarcity or abundance, nor what one might be compelled to pay for it in certain circumstances or a monopolized or controlled market.

The general idea of the so-called economic law of supply and demand is, "Get all the consumer will pay for it," irrespective of the intrinsic worth of the article or the service which it renders.

Service is a commodity like everything else and must be measured by the yardstick of intrinsic worth and should (though it is not under the present idea of supply and demand) be paid for accordingly.

The insurance companies of the world, after a century of experience, have perfected (as near as possible) a table of the cost of insurance in its various branches and any actuary of any life insurance company can now inform you to within a few dollars just what it costs his company to keep insured one hundred thousand men, basing his figures on this American Experience Table as compiled from the records of all companies, including estimated expenses and profits.

The companies have graduated their premiums for insurance accordingly and have filed their table of rates with the Department of Insurance at Ottawa, and under severe penalties no agent of any company can rebate or undersell these figures as filed.

The farmers of Canada, after over 100 years' experience in wheat growing, have now perfected a table of the cost of growing a bushel of No. 1 wheat, and allowing for expenses and profit this is \$2.00 (approximately) per bushel.

This figure of \$2.00 per bushel has not been filed yet with the department at Ottawa and the rebate or underselling penalty asked for, but it is up to the Progressive leader, Mr. Forke, to fork it through parliament, backed by a united farmer legion and a bombardment of telegrams.

Wheat insurance at \$2.00 will insure life to the farmer and to the consumer depending on him.

The insurance companies of Canada have the largest accumulated cash fund of any class of associated institutions in the Dominion. They have a "fixed" price for their service or commodity. The farmer, with the largest essential product, must insist on a "fixed" price for his.—Jack Knight, Drumheller, Alta.

## Standard Wgt. Galv. Barb Wire



Best 2-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool..... \$4.05

Best 4-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool..... \$4.20

Terms Cash with the Order or C. O. D. F. O. B. Winnipeg Warehouse

We make and sell Sarnia Woven Wire Fencing, for Farm, Orchard, Garden, Lawn and the Poultry Yard; also Gates, Parts and Supplies. If interested in Woven Fencing, write for prices.

Reference: Bank of Montreal

The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited

502 Keowayden Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

5¢

The

# BIG BAR

of Pure White Naphtha Soap

Made in Winnipeg—Unequalled Anywhere

5¢

## Allen Double-Rotary Harrow



CULTIVATES,  
HARROWS  
AND WEEDS

A proven implement which is More Than a Harrow. The toothed wheels rotate in moving forward, leaving no particle of soil unworked. It pulls out and leaves weeds behind it in winrow. Non-clogging. Self-cleaning. Does a cleaner job in one operation than the ordinary harrow in four. Light team easily handles.

## "Wonder" Double-Cutting Mower



The "Wonder" Mower has been thoroughly tested. It cuts prairie wool, wire, alkali and Bermuda grasses, heavy corn stalks, alfalfa or timothy in all conditions; wet bottom grass or willows. The "Wonder" has two knives (see cut). It gives you increased shearing power—75 per cent. less sharpening—no clogging and a clean cut—less strain on drawing gears—greatly reduced draft. A pair of 1,000-pound colts handled a job with ease that would ordinarily demand three much heavier horses.

Write for Illustrated Price List and particulars to Manufacturers

## Canadian Farm Implement Co. Ltd.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA., or 704 McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Better Seeds—Better Crops

Selected Stocks for the West

Corn—Gehu Yellow Flint, North Dakota grown, per bus. (ex. Regina)	\$2.80
Corn—Gehu Yellow Flint, North Dakota grown, per bus. (ex. Wpg.)	3.00
Corn—Northwestern Dent, Minnesota grown, per bus.....	2.50
Corn—Minnesota 13, Minnesota grown, per bus.....	2.50
Canada Field Peas—per bushel.....	3.50
Sunflower—Mammoth Russian, per 100 lbs.....	14.00
Sunflower—Manchurian or Siberian, per 100 lbs.....	12.00
Sweet Clover—Biennial White Blossom, per 100 lbs.....	12.00
Sweet Clover—Biennial Yellow Blossom, per 100 lbs.....	15.00
Brome Grass—per 100 lbs.....	12.00
Western Rye Grass—per 100 lbs.....	10.00
Sudan Grass—per 100 lbs.....	21.00
Timothy—per 100 lbs.....	14.00
Millett—Hungarian, per 100 lbs.....	6.00
Millett—Siberian, per 100 lbs.....	6.00
Millett—Common, per 100 lbs.....	6.00
Alfalfa—Turkestan, per 100 lbs.....	30.00
Alfalfa—Grimm, per 100 lbs.....	54.00
Essex Rape—per 100 lbs.....	15.00
"Stockman's" Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture—per 100 lbs.	22.00
Bacteria Cultures—For Clovers, Alfalfa, etc., for 60-lb of seed.....	.85

(Bags extra at cost)

Wheat, registered and selected; Oats, registered and selected; Barley, Rye, Flax. Prices are ex. warehouse, Regina or Winnipeg.

Finest strains of Vegetable and Flower Seeds by the World's best growers, tested and re-selected in our own trial grounds.

We have a full and efficient office and warehouse staff and complete stocks at both Regina and Winnipeg, and customers may order from either point as they wish.

Write or Call for Catalogue (Free)

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited

REGINA and WINNIPEG



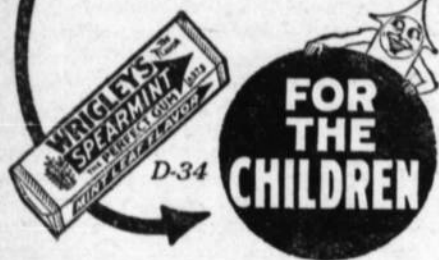
After Every Meal

# WRIGLEY'S

Top off each meal with a bit of sweet in the form of WRIGLEY'S.

It satisfies the sweet tooth and aids digestion.

Pleasure and benefit combined.



## Doo Dad Books

Now Selling at Reduced Prices

Book No. 1—The Doo Dads.  
Book No. 2—The Doo Dads in Wonderland.  
Book No. 3—The Doo Dads 'Round the World.

Any One Book, 40c. Any Two Books, 75c.  
All Three Books, \$1.00.

Postage Prepaid.

At these Special Prices supplies will not last long. ORDER NOW.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Bridging Seven Lean Years

Continued from Page 8

enable us to make prime beef at a price which will allow a margin and to compete with the markets of the world.

After these seven years of growing corn for fodder I am convinced that we can raise an unlimited amount of winter feed on every farm in this district, and the present indications are that in this vicinity this season several hundred acres will be grown where practically nothing was grown five years ago.

### Lettuce Culture

It is hard to believe that lettuce could be grown to greater perfection than it attains in Western Canada. The cool nights and clear, sunny days seem to bring out the best that is in it. Every kind of lettuce does well, head lettuce does surprisingly well, and Cos or Romaine surpasses all others. There are few things easier to grow and to have from early till late in the garden. Two plantings are sufficient for a continuous supply. Make the first planting as early as possible in the spring, or, and this is the better plan, seed it in the fall. A second planting May fifteenth to twenty-fifth will prolong the season until frost.

Cos lettuce has an erect head and long, narrow leaves; it is rich and refreshing above all other kinds. Cos may be grown under just the same conditions as any other sort. It is sure to head and blanches to a beautiful creamy white. After it comes in all other kinds are likely to be neglected. The best variety is the white, self-folding. One head of this lettuce makes a mammoth dish of salad. A head from our last summer's garden weighed three pounds and one ounce, and most of it was edible. It is characteristic of Cos lettuce that it is sweet to the very outside leaf; but as the unblanched leaves are a very dark green, and, of course, not so tender as the inner ones it is preferable to reject

## Boys' and Girls' EXCELSIOR CLUB

The Grain Growers' Guide wants to find 1,000 of the smartest and most businesslike boys and girls in the farm homes, where The Guide goes every week, who would like to join the Excelsior Club. The Guide is going to give these boys and girls an opportunity to do something better than they ever did it before, that is what the Excelsior Club stands for—the very best.

The Guide is going to distribute \$100.00 in cash prizes to the members of the Excelsior Club (no membership fee) who do the best work in carrying out a project of their own at home. It may be in poultry or pigs or seed grain or fruit or any one of a dozen other different projects. You don't have to pay anything to join the Excelsior Club; all you have to do is to join the Club and agree to the rules, which are very simple and easy. One of the important rules is to keep a record of what you do in your project during the summer and give us a written report in November. All farm boys and girls from 10 to 16 years of age in Guide homes are eligible to join the Excelsior Club. Full particulars and application forms will be sent to all who send their name and address and age, written very plainly, to

The Secretary, The Excelsior Club  
C/O THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

them, using only the delicious crisp, tender, inner leaves.

In growing any kind of lettuce good seed is important. It is said that experienced market gardeners prefer head lettuce seed to be two years old, as plants from this seed head better than those grown from fresh seed. Great care should be taken in the preparation of the seed bed. The soil should be as fine and mellow as possible. Good soil is desirable; and it is important that it should hold moisture long enough for the seed to germinate, and not to dry out too rapidly while the plants are growing. For the secret of producing mild, sweet, brittle, lettuce heads is to keep the plants growing rapidly, slow or retarded growth is sure to result in tough, bitter heads.

In most soils three-quarters of an inch is about the right depth for planting. The seed may be sown by hand or with a good garden drill. In either case the soil should be packed firmly over the seed row. When the plants have made several leaves, usually in three or four weeks from planting, they should be thinned to about sixteen inches apart in the row; of course the

distance may be made more or less rather than pull out a good strong plant or leave a weak one. Frequent and thorough cultivation during the whole season is necessary for the best results.—M. E. Strong, Duchess, Alta.

### Ten Doo Dad Books Free

Each one of the ten boys and girls who send the best colored Doo Dad picture from The Guide will get a free copy of the great big Doo Dad book. There will be ten prizes every week, but no boy or girl will be allowed to earn more than one prize. Color the picture on this page with crayon or watercolor, write your name, address and age on the margin and mail it to Doc Sawbones, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The following boys and girls won Doo Dad books this week:

Grace Mason, Ontario.  
Margaret McDermott, Alberta.  
Hazel Duckett, Alberta.  
Dick Bittle, Alberta.  
Clarence Melin, Saskatchewan.  
Willis Higgs, Saskatchewan.  
Beryl Brady, Saskatchewan.  
Maria Elias, Manitoba.  
Evelyn Moore, Manitoba.  
Catherine Scott, Manitoba.

A great many of the boys and girls forget to color the sky and the ground. The picture will have a much better chance of winning a prize if it is all colored.

If you colored one of the pictures and sent it in and did not get a prize, don't be discouraged—try again and perhaps you will get one next time.

### APRIL FOOL DAY IN DOOVILLE

Sleepy Sam should have known better, but he stopped his donkey right in the street and, of course, in almost less than no time he was snoozing away on the seat of his apple wagon. Poly knew it was April Fool's day. Poly unhitched the donkey and led him around to the back of the cart. Then he put a little wooden horse, on wheels, between the shafts. Surely Sleepy Sam will feel that he is a silly April Fool when he wakes up and finds that he is holding the reins of a little wooden horse and that the donkey has eaten all of his fine red apples. Old Doc Sawbones is smiling and the little old chap leaning against the wall is chuckling away like a good fellow. He will look silly himself when he gets that dunce's cap on his head and Doc Sawbones will be surprised when that little dog starts to run away. Poly is leading Tiny all over town with a placard fastened to his side. The placard seems to worry poor little Nicholas Nutt.

Look at those two little rascals in the rain barrel! They don't know that the little fellow above is emptying the tea kettle into the water spout or that another little Doo Dad saw them fasten the pig to the bell and hide in the barrel or that he is now telling Flannelfeet, the cop, all about it. However, Flannelfeet may have troubles of his own, when the little Doo Dad on the fence drops the pussy.

Old Man Grouch looks as pleased as anything. He thinks he has found a real for sure watch. When he tries to pick it up the little fellows in the doorway will pull the string and the little Doo Dad on the roof will spear his hat with the fork. It would have been much better had Mr. Grouch stayed at home.





# Gardeners, Bestir!

## Celery

Celery requires a rich well worked soil that has been well cultivated for two or three years previous to cropping with celery. A covering with well rotted manure the year preceding the celery crop is desirable. Fresh manure should be avoided. It is necessary to sow celery seed quite early, about the middle of March is usually the time for the main crop, the seed is sown in a greenhouse or sunny window, in shallow flats or boxes not more than three inches deep. Clean fine soil should be used containing no manure, and with about one eighth part sand added. Seed should be sown in rows, lightly covered, pressed down firmly, watered and placed in a medium temperature of 50 to 70 degrees. The surface of the soil should be given a light sprinkling occasionally so that it never becomes dry.

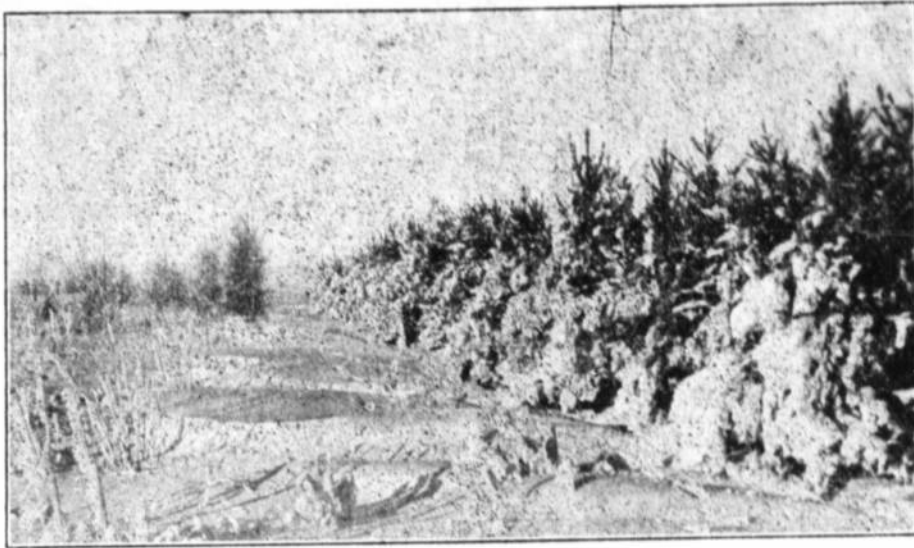
Germination will usually take two or three weeks. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, this will be when they have made their first pair of true leaves, they should be transplanted singly in other boxes, or flats, planted as closely as can conveniently be done, and care must be taken not to plant too deeply, so as to cover the young leaves. A beginner will find this first planting difficult and tedious work, but will soon become accustomed to the work.

When the young plants become crowded they should be again transplanted into deeper flats four inches deep, a little rotted manure should be mixed with the soil for this planting, and the plants set about one and a half to two inches apart. The flats of plants should be transferred to a cool hotbed or cold frame as soon as the weather is fit, and gradually hardened off by exposure to the air. The time for planting in the open ground is about the last week in May or beginning of June. Level planting is usually followed, but sometimes a shallow furrow or drill is made in which the plants are set. Deep trenches should not be used. Distance to plant is six to eight inches apart in the row, rows four feet apart.

If possible dull weather should be used for planting. The flats containing the plants should be taken along the row and the plants carefully taken out with their roots intact. If the surface of the ground is dry and dusty it should be removed and the plants put into the moist soil pressed down firmly then some of the dry dust replaced around the plants. The plants should be set so as the heart leaves are not covered. If the weather is favorable no water will be required, but if plants are suffering they must be watered. After watering go along the row and draw up a little dry soil around the plants to prevent the baking of the wet soil around the roots of the plants. On heavy soil watering and then permitting the soil to bake around the roots has been found to cause a lot of celery to run to seed.

After planting frequent surface cultivation should be given not only between the rows but close up around the plants as well. As the celery grows, a little soil should be drawn up around the plants at first only just sufficient to maintain an upright growth. When the celery is nearly full grown it should be earthed up two-thirds of its height; after it has been earthed up about two weeks it will be ready for use. If celery is required for winter storing it is best not to earth it up so much as the blanching will be done naturally in storage.

The best varieties of celery for growing here are White Plume and Paris Golden. White Plume is the easiest to grow. Paris Golden is subject to heart rot if checked badly by dry weather. While good crops of celery can be grown here without artificial watering, yet a prolonged dry spell often has a very serious effect. Every effort should be made to conserve the moisture of the soil by frequent surface cultivation.—F. W. Hack.



A windbreak like this is a great boon to the prairie gardener. Photo from A. Heyer, Neville, Sask.

## Tomato Growing

By W. C. McKillican, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm

THE growing of tomatoes has been an important feature of the experimental work at the Brandon Experimental Farm for many years, and it has been clearly demonstrated that tomatoes can be successfully grown in this province. The average yield, for the past six years, when calculated on an acre basis, has been slightly over 13 tons of ripe fruit per acre, while the yield in 1922 exceeded 28 tons of ripe fruit per acre. In view of these facts, it would appear that tomatoes, as a garden crop, deserve more attention, and they can be grown by anyone if the nature of the plant is understood.

Tomatoes require a long season to mature and hence it is necessary to start them under glass, or they may be sown in boxes in the house. When planted in hotbeds, the seed may be sown during the first week in April, and should be transplanted as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. When the plants have become too crowded, they are again transplanted and placed five to six inches apart in the box. This operation may be repeated again if necessary to allow the plants plenty of room and keep them from growing tall and spindling. Plants which have been pricked out have a better root system than those which have not, and mature earlier; this is largely due to the fact that plants which are not pricked out are generally left too thick in flats or in hotbeds.

The principal consideration in growing plants in the hotbed is to get strong and sturdy plants, rather than a tall growth, and hence the plants should be gradually hardened off by removing the sash and allowing plenty of ventilation before setting out in the garden. This should be done as soon as danger of frost is over, which is usually about the tenth of June.

Tomatoes can be grown on a variety of soils but will do best on a moderately rich loam that has been manured for a previous crop. Too rich a soil produces too much vegetable growth and will result in a smaller yield of ripe fruit. Soils retentive of moisture, will in most years, produce a heavier yield than sandy soils.

### A Critical Period

The time of setting out is the most critical period in the life of the tomato plant, and a severe set-back at this time will result in reduced yields. The

plants should preferably be set out on a dull day when the rate of evaporation is low, and should be planted deep enough to cover the first seed leaves.

The soil should be well prepared and in excellent tilth, and continued cultivation must be given throughout the season.

In growing tomatoes in Manitoba it is not only desired to ripen the fruit, but to get ripe fruit as early in the season as possible when prices are high. In unfavorable seasons, only the early maturing sorts will ripen fruit, and hence it is not advisable to plant late maturing varieties.

Alacrité, Spark's Earliana and Earlibell have given the best average results at the Brandon Experimental Farm for a period of years. They have ripened the fruit early and have also out-yielded the later maturing sorts. These three varieties are all strains of the Earliana and are strongly recommended for Manitoba conditions.

Danish Export has, in some years, produced earlier fruit than the above mentioned varieties, but the yield is considerably less. It is a tomato of good quality and flavor, but produces rather small fruit.

### Pruning and Staking

Pruning and tying up the tomato vines to stakes has long been recommended as a means of hastening maturity, and to obtain a larger total crop of ripe fruit. To test the above theory, an experiment has been conducted at the Brandon Experimental Farm for the past six years. Two methods are used in tying up the vines: First, 5-ft. stakes are driven in alongside of each plant, and the plants tied to it by means of raffia or some soft material; second, wires are stretched along a row of plants. In both cases pruning is done and one-stem plants and two-stem plants are produced. In addition to the pruning, half of the foliage is removed, and plants so treated are compared with plants with all foliage intact. For comparison with the above methods, one row is allowed to grow on the ground in a natural condition. The results obtained in 1922 and the average yield of ripe fruit per acre for six years is shown in the table below:

These results show very conclusively that the practice of staking and pruning is a most effective means of increasing the yield of ripe fruit. The stakes have given decidedly better results

### Tomatoes—Staking and Pruning.

Treatment	Total yield from 200 sq. feet				Aver. yield of ripe fruit for 6 years from 200 sq. feet	
	Ripe		Green		Lbs.	Ozs.
Half foliage	194	7	34	8	95	6
All foliage	208	14	38	12	110	12
1 stem, stakes	251	7	38	8	103	—
2 stem, stakes	263	8	40	12	123	3
1 stem, wire	210	9	71	4	93	6
2 stem, wire	232	15	82	12	112	4
Unpruned, left on ground	78	6	296	—	62	14

than wires. The two-stemmed plants have done better than the one-stemmed plants; of course some plants lend themselves to two-stemmed development and some do not, but apparently where it is practicable to allow two stems to develop into an upright plant, the largest yield is made possible. The increased removal of foliage over that occasioned by the removal of the lateral branches reduced yields materially.

### Lima Beans on Irrigated Farm

They say that women frequently succeed in doing the seemingly impossible, just because they haven't sense enough to know that it can't be done. Perhaps that is the explanation of my success with Lima beans in Alberta. I didn't know that it couldn't be done; so I blithely planted the seed just as I had been used to doing; weeded, hoed and watered the plants the same as for other beans, with the result that I not only had Lima beans to use but actually saved a few for seed.

The beans planted that year were Henderson's bush Lima. They have the true Lima flavor but are so small that it takes a long while to shell enough for dinner. We had chosen them for our first attempt as they are quick to come into bearing. Last spring we planted Fordhook, another bush variety of large size and excellent flavor. We found that these come into bearing at about the same time as the Henderson, the bush is larger and bears as bountifully; but the beans do not ripen so rapidly. When the first killing frost came, September 29, there were still plenty of green beans but no dry ones. Of the two varieties I much prefer the Fordhook. No doubt, by leaving some plants unpicked, seed could be ripened most seasons; but we neglected to do that last year.

We did, however, have a fine lot of seed from the Kentucky Wonder wax beans, a row of which was set aside for seed. This bean is a pole or running variety; but instead of staking the vines we let them trail on the ground. This kept them from injury by wind, our hedges not yet affording much shelter to the garden.

Our garden slopes gently toward the south. The soil is a light sandy loam. Except that we have irrigation our garden has no special privileges. I think we watered the beans twice last season. We gave them frequent shallow cultivation until blossoming time, none after that.

Beans like a dry, rich, warm soil; but do better on poor soil than most other vegetables. They should be planted about two inches deep. Cultivate often, but never deeply, and never when the plants are the least bit damp. It never pays to plant them early. The date of planting varies from season to season. Last year we planted on May 23. The Lima is a little more choicer about having the soil good and warm to start with than are other garden beans. Where the season is short a bush variety is preferable because the running beans are more susceptible to frost injury and come into bearing later.—M. E. Strong, Duchess, Alta.

### Rhubarb

The cultivation of rhubarb is very simple and easy, as it will do well under almost any condition of cultivation. Variety names of rhubarb apparently mean very little and it is difficult to positively identify the varieties offered under the different names. Rhubarb does not come true from seed, the only reliable method of propagation being by root division. The method followed by intelligent growers is to select their best roots for propagation. Different growers following this method of selection with different ideals in view have developed strains of rhubarb that are distinct and probably would not be recognized as the variety from which they have sprung. Names for rhubarb mean different things to different people and the beginners in rhubarb culture would do well not to put too much faith in names, but to obtain



# Good Luck

is thought to go a long way, but  
Good Judgment goes farther.

TO USE

# "SALADA"

IS GOOD JUDGMENT.

H343

"The Tea that is always Reliable."

his planting stock from a good grower, and then increase his stock by division of his best roots, at the same time always being on the lookout for possibly better stock. Rhubarb may be readily grown from seed, but as usually about 90 per cent. of the seedlings will be of an inferior type, and as they are more liable to run to seed this is not a reliable method of propagation.

## Divide To Single Crowns

In commencing a plantation, the land should be well and deeply worked and enriched by an application of well rotted manure. The best time for planting is in early spring or in fall any time from September till freeze-up. Roots for planting should be divided to single eyes or crowns, one good crown is much better than several weak or puny ones, so if planting stock is plentiful it is a good plan to discard the weak crown, but in any case divide to single eyes. Distance for planting is four feet each way, planting should be carefully done, fine soil should be used around the roots, made fairly firm and level, the crowns should be about two inches below the surface.

After planting, regular cultivation should be done to conserve moisture and keep the ground fine and mellow and free from weeds. If conditions are at all favorable the plants should make a good growth and produce a fairly good crop by the fall, unless rhubarb is urgently needed, it is not advisable to pull any of this first crop. The next spring the crop may be pulled when ready, and another good crop should be available by fall. All seed stalks should be removed as soon as they show.

Although on good land rhubarb will go on producing almost indefinitely for best results it is desirable to renew the plantation every four or five years, if a portion of the plot is renewed each year there will be no break in the crop. In renewing the plot use fresh land if possible and select your best roots for propagation. An occasional mulching with manure will increase the crop. A difference of opinion exists as to the injury done to the roots by too frequent pulling of the stalks. I have noticed fields where the regular practice is to remove the entire crop twice each year. This, apparently, does not injure the plants. On the other hand, where abnormal crops are produced by the use of fertilizers and irrigation so that there have been as many as four or five pullings, there has been a marked weakening of the roots and a falling off in the next year's crop.—F. W. Hack.



One day's catch in the Davidson Hills with a pure-bred greyhound and son, half greyhound, half wolfhound. Two of the wolves weighed over 40 pounds, and their pelts on the stretch-board measured 5 ft 10 ins. The dogs are the property of Willow Park Kennels, Venn, Sask.

## A New Idea at Eston

A novel plan was put on as one of the educational features of the agricultural society work at Eston, which is located in the Snipe Lake district in Saskatchewan. This consisted in visiting the farms of all of those who are trying out any of the co-operative experiments such as growing grain in rows, growing corn, sunflowers and pedigreed seeds. A party of about 50 under the leadership of M. J. Treleaven and J. Welbelove, secretary and president of the agricultural society, respectively, made the tour. During the day the farms of T. Threkefeld, H. Easton, H. J. Calkins, M. J. Treleaven, J. G. Norris, J. D. Hamilton, Chambers Brothers, Wm. Owen and D. McCarl, were visited.

Mr. Threkefeld had a test of oats on land which had been prepared by cultivation, as compared with spring plowing. Mr. Easton had a nice field of Arctic sweet clover sown in rows for seed production, with Leader oats sown with it in order to mark the rows so that cultivation could begin early. The stand of sweet clover was excellent and the oats which had been put in primarily as a marking crop appeared to be in excellent condition and promised a yield of at least a load of sheaves per acre. He also had a rather interesting test of sunflowers. Those which were planted on fallow were very good, but those which were planted on spring plowing were a failure owing to dry weather which had dried out the plowing before the crop was planted, so that the seed had to wait for rain before germinating, while that on the fallow germinated and made a good growth with the stored moisture. H. J. Calkins had a variety of experiments, including plots of Barks barley, Kubanka wheat, sunflowers, millet, Sudan grass, etc. All of these crops were doing well and looked as though they might prove suitable for the district.

M. J. Treleaven had excellent fields of Gerlach Sask. 104 oats, Banner Sask. 144 oats and Dakold Sask. 295 winter rye. He also had an interesting test in which he was comparing Grimm Sask. 451 with Cossack alfalfa. The stands of both varieties were very good, but the Grimm seemed to be making a more rapid growth under drought conditions. He had sown a small field of Arctic sweet clover with a nurse crop of Hannechen barley in rows for the purpose of producing seed. The stand of this crop was excellent. J. G. Norris had a good field of sunflowers on spring cultivation without plowing. His corn, however, on land which had been spring plowed, gave a poor stand. J. D. Hamilton had a very nice field of Kitchener wheat, but it did not show any promise of being superior to the Marquis wheat which was inspected on the Chambers Brothers farm. The Chambers Brothers are also starting a very nice wind-break with trees furnished by the Dominion Forestry Farms. W. Owen had a field of Hubam sweet clover which promised to give a fair yield. D. McCarl had a test of oats in rows, but the stand was not so very good owing to late seeding and long protracted drought following the time of seeding. His spring rye on land which had received surface cultivation but no plowing was very good.

## Disapprove of Spring Plowing

The consensus of opinion seemed to

Continued on Page 25

# Incubator or Hen

J. E. Langrill Likes the Mechanical Mothers for Raising Chicks

I HAVE used an incubator for three seasons and find it practical and satisfactory. I had the greatest success with two hatches the first year. At that time I knew nothing of the business myself and followed every detail of the manufacturers' instructions quite closely. That year we raised chicks from 80 per cent. of eggs that were fertile. Since then about 50 per cent. is all we have got safely through and I believe I know now of some of the details of care which were not observed.

I will cite what I believe was one mistake. From 150 eggs in the machine about 60 were tested out on the eighth day, to see all the spare room going to waste was too much for me, so I put in 60 more fresh eggs. I am sure this had a bad effect and would advise against it. But in spite of a small turn out of chicks at times, I like the incubator. Even with the hens there is a lot of loss, especially in early spring, and I find the incubator needs less attention than the number of hens that would be required to hatch an equal number of eggs.

## Other Points of Superiority

I like the incubator because hatching can be proceeded with at any early date desired and because with fair success you get a lot of chicks at one time, making it easy to care for them, and again because the chicks have no chance to get loaded with vermin when at a tender age. I have seen chicks die in large numbers when with hens from this cause.

With the incubator goes the brooder. I do like the brooder for rearing the chicks. If I hatched again with hens I would take them all away and place them in brooders. It always grieved me to see the old hens eat up all the egg and choice scraps prepared for the little chicks, and they are always a bother feeding when scattered about in small lots.

We have always been able to rear about 100 per cent. in the brooder and found the chicks easier to care for properly than with hens.

Now a word as to our brooders. They are just ordinary boxes made of thin boards, are four feet long, 18 inches wide and 10 inches deep; a little hole in one end allows the chicks to run out and at the other end is a small heater. This heater and its cover occupies one third of the length of the box, the remaining two thirds is used as a little run with a feed trough at one side and drink at the other. This form of brooder is very handy on the farm. It can accommodate 40 to 50 chicks and can be picked up and carried to the favored side of a building at will or in bad weather carried inside without in any way disturbing the

chicks. It is open on top which allows lots of light and air to the birds and is inexpensive.

We bought the heater from a company in Winnipeg four years ago, but do not think it is quite perfect as sometimes they go out and cause some trouble to us and we have not yet found just what the fault is. However, they use little oil and do not take up much space and give lots of heat, and I believe the general idea of the thing is more suited to farm practice than the more common types in use.

## Experience Selling Hatching Eggs

Well just a word about selling hatching eggs. This year (1922) I am having my first experience in this business. I offered eggs at \$1.25 per 15 and paid the charges or five cents an egg in larger quantities at customers' expense, and I find that even with eggs about



## Feathered Mother Breaks Record

Mrs. W. Gowsey, Macrorie, Sask., sends in this picture of a Rhode Island Red hen which raised these 28 chicks without a single loss.

20 cents per dozen there is not much in this business at 60 cents per dozen. At this price a person cannot afford in any way to guarantee fertility or delivery.

So as I look on the subject today I feel that in advertising eggs there should be some particular merit of value to attract buyers, then some limited guarantee as to fertility and safe delivery to protect the customer and then a price of about \$1.00 per dozen at least to make it worth while. We have had our customers better satisfied with express shipments than with mail.

Now just a little as to the baby chick business. We never sold any but on three occasions have bought. First, 80 chicks from Ontario, three days on the way, raised nearly every one. Second, a lot last year from a distributor in Winnipeg. These had taken disease from being in the pens with others in Winnipeg, lost nearly all with diarrhoea. This was bad business. Third, a lot of 50 just arrived from Ontario, all going fine.

# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 30, 1923.

WHEAT—Business in export wheat appears to be quiet and markets generally are in a rut, little change in values being noticeable from day to day, nevertheless there is undoubtedly a fair volume of Manitoba wheat being sold for export, but not nearly as much as is usually seen at this time of the year. Offerings from the producer continue light and the demand apparently is just sufficient to care for them. Exporters continue to be buyers of cash wheat on a rock bottom basis, the spreads paid under the May future representing the exact carrying charge to May first. Eastern stocks are being absorbed gradually but there is still thought to be a large stock of wheat in Eastern ports unsold. Conditions in Canadian markets are not favorable to advancing prices. It is almost impossible to imagine them to be more bearish than they are just at the moment and that being the case any change should result in an improvement in values. With a continuation of the cold weather existing and consequent delayed farming operations in Western Canada, buyers of wheat are liable to be looking to their future requirements so that really the future tendency will be governed by the weather and its effect on the winter wheat crop and seeding operations and the possibility of improvement in the export demand.

OATS AND BARLEY—Dull markets during the week with very little change in prices. Some export business reported early in the week but demand has fallen off last few days and spread have widened about half cent. Demand for barley is poor with no business being done in any direction.

FLAX—Prices have taken a further advance during the week of about 14 cents per bushel. Offerings are very light with good premiums being paid by crushers.

RYE—Market very quiet. No interest taken in this grain and while price looks low compared with wheat some export business will be necessary before much improvement can be expected in values.

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.21½ to \$1.29½; No. 1 northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.27½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.18½ to \$1.24½; No. 2 northern, \$1.16½ to \$1.22½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.21½; No. 3 northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.18½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.21½ to \$1.28½; No. 1 hard, 1.19½ to \$1.29½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.17½ to \$1.19½; No. 1 hard, \$1.15½ to \$1.17½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.06½ to \$1.12½; No. 1 durum, \$1.02½ to \$1.05½;

No. 2 amber durum, \$1.04½ to \$1.10½; No. 2 durum, \$1.00½ to \$1.04½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 70½c to 71c; No. 3 yellow, 69½c to 70c; No. 2 mixed, 68c to 69c; No. 3 mixed, 67c to 68½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 41½c to 43½c; No. 3 white, 40½c to 42½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 59c to 61c; medium to good, 56c to 58c. Rye—No. 2, 75½c to 76½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.23½.

## WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G.



### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur March 26 to March 31, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Mar. 26	83½	51½	45½	45½	44½	43½	56½	52½	49½	49½	251½	247	230	80½
27	84½	51½	46½	46½	45½	44½	56½	52½	49½	49½	257½	253	236	81
28	84½	51½	45½	45½	45½	44½	56½	52½	49½	49½	257½	253	236	80½
29	84½	51½	45½	45½	45½	44½	56½	52½	49½	49½	259½	254	237	80½
30	GOOD	FRI	DAY											
31	85½	51½	46½	46½	45½	44½	56½	52½	49½	49½	260½	255½	238½	81½
Week														
Age	84½	51½	45½	45½	44½	43½	56½	52½	48½	48½	247½	243½	226½	80½
Year														
Age	91½	47½	42½	42½	41½	38½	64½	61½	55½	55½	220½	216½	202½	99½

Wheat—	Mar. 26 to Mar. 31 inclusive	Week	Year
May 115½	116½	116½	116½
July 116½	117½	117½	117½
Oats—			
May 49½	49½	49½	49½
July 48½	49½	49½	49½
Barley—			
May 57½	57½	57½	57½
July 58½	58½	58½	58½
Flax—			
May 250	256	255½	257½
July 240	245	244½	247½
Rye—			
Dec. 81½	82½	82½	82½
July 82½	83½	83½	83½

Extras are jobbing at 32c, firsts 28c to 30c, seconds 25c. Some States eggs continue to arrive and firsts are jobbing at 26c to 28c, seconds 25c. There were two inspections last week. Poultry: No quotations given on poultry. The market is unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts on this market are reported very heavy. Some straight receipts are being sold wholesale at \$6.00 per case. The market is unsettled and may go lower during the next few days. Poultry—No business reported.

### WHEAT PRICES Mar. 26 to Mar. 31, inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Mar. 26	113½	111½	108½	103½	96½	89½
27	114½	112½	109½	104½	97½	90½
28	114½	112½	109½	103½	97½	90½
29	114½	112½	109½	103½	97½	90½
30	GOOD	FRI	DAY			
31	115½	113½	110½	104½	98½	91½
Week						
Age	114½	112½	109½	103½	97½	90½
Year						
Age	136½	131½	124½	116½	105½	95½

### A New Idea at Eston

Continued from Page 24

be that with the heavy type of clay soil in this district, spring plowing was difficult to manage to good advantage, especially in a dry season. Several of the settlers have concluded that it is best to give the summerfallow a thorough plowing and then follow it up with one or two crops on the stubble prepared by cultivation rather than by plowing. The growing of grain in rows also seemed to be a promising method of providing a cleaning crop to take the place of part of the summerfallow. Seeding sweet clover or alfalfa in rows for seed production, using barley or oats as a nurse crop to mark out the rows so that cultivation could begin promptly, is also working out very well. Mr. Treleven, who secured nearly all of his seed from the University of Saskatchewan, has started something in the community which will bear good fruit continually. He will have enough Dakold rye to supply a number of his neighbors with pure seed. He will also have a fair supply of Banner oats and Hannehen barley and a limited amount of Grimm alfalfa. At the rate of progress already made it seems likely that Eston will soon become a pure seed centre.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Owensville served a very nice dinner in the schoolhouse and all had a very enjoyable time exchanging ideas and learning what one another had been doing for the betterment of agriculture in their district.

E. G. Booth, director of Co-operative Experiments in the Field Husbandry Department, and the writer accompanied the party and addressed an assembly of the agricultural society in the town hall at Eston in the evening. All seemed agreed that the tour had been so pleasant and satisfactory to all that it would be worth while to have another one next summer and see what further progress had been made.—Prof. Manley Champlin.

### Prairie Home Surroundings

Continued from Page 7

There is nothing that adds more to the refinement and pleasure of a home than a good spacious lawn, this no doubt requires a certain amount of care, though one is well repaid, and for children it is of an inestimable value.

With a good shelter belt, the fuel bill is considerably reduced, the stock are more comfortable and able to get outside more, and one does not have to spend half a day or more shovelling snow after every wind storm.

The accompanying photographs taken on my own farm, prove what can be accomplished with a little effort, in changing a bleak wind-swept prairie farm home into a place of comfort and beauty.

### FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

#### IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

In the Famous Vauxhall District, Bow River Irrigation Project—200,000 Acres Irrigable.

A SPECIALLY fine tract of 5,000 acres, all located within seven miles of the railroad station, now ready for water service, selling for a limited time at \$40 to \$65 per acre.

WITH FULL WATER RIGHT

One-fifth cash down; balance in easy equal payments over 18 years, first instalment due at least two years after date of initial payment. Investigate at once.

Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Limited  
Medicine Hat, Alberta

#### THRICE BLESSED IS VANCOUVER ISLAND

No blizzards such as prairie people experience. No hot, dry winds in summer. No flies to bother about.

Ten to twenty acres on this lovely island will produce a comfortable living for the diligent. Free illustrated literature telling of opportunity to purchase small tracts of excellent land in settled communities at \$40 per acre on long terms.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LIMITED  
110 BELMONT HOUSE - VICTORIA, B.C.

RIVERSIDE MINNESOTA FARM, EDGE TOWN, fully equipped. You can raise most anything you wish here and enjoy pleasant home right on improved road, ten minutes walk depot; excellent village advantages; 36 acres black loamy tillage and pasture; comfortable cottage, overlooking river and surrounding landscape; barn, granary. To settle affairs, only \$3,300, and if taken quickly three cows, four heifers, calf, vehicles, tools included, part cash. Details, page 39, Illustrated Catalog, Bargains many States. Copy free. Address me personally. E. A. Strout, Pres., Strout Farm Agency, 4271 E. Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY—THE CANADIAN Pacific Railway Company offers good lands in the rich open prairies or fertile park lands of Central Alberta and Saskatchewan. These lands are ideal for mixed farming and for grain growing. The prices are low, averaging about \$18 per acre, and the terms of payment are easy—one-tenth cash, the balance spread over 20 years. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 First St. East, Calgary.

\$1,500 GETS EQUIPPED FARM, 320 ACRES ON improved road, good home and assured income; convenient good R.R. town; 200 acres level, loamy fields, fenced pasture, woodland; attractive five-room house, overlooking nearby river, porch, ample barn. To settle affairs, \$4,500 gets it; auto, four horses, six cattle, poultry, hogs, implements, seed thrown in if taken now, only \$1,500 needed. Come now. W. L. Morton, Lander, Man.

FINE FARM, NEAR DELORAIN—FOR \$3,500 you can buy this fine quarter just seven miles west of Deloraine, 60 acres summerfallow 1922; good buildings, including two-story dwelling on stone foundation, barn, stables, granaries and sheds; nearly all cultivated and fenced, good well and water. School handy. Write Canada Permanent Trust Company, 298 Garry Street, Winnipeg. Ask for our list of farm bargains.

FARM FOR SALE—480-ACRE BLOCK, NORTH of Eyebrow, all broken, clear of weeds, good barn, five-room house, granaries, hen house, garage, two good wells, \$40 per acre includes stock and equipment. Land only \$37 per acre. Half cash, balance arranged. Apply Geo. Foulston, Tuganek, Sask.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887.

OKANAGAN—20 ACRES ADJOINING Kelowna, eight acres bearing orchard; irrigated; suitable subdivision later. Price \$12,000. Particulars, DeHart, Kelowna, B.C.

HALF-SECTION, SEVEN MILES OUT, FENCED, log house and stables, 35 acres broken, free wood, hay and range, \$15 acre; \$200 cash, balance easy terms. James Enright, Invermay, Sask.

WILL EXCHANGE GOOD QUARTER-SECTION in Saskatchewan for horses, cattle or automobiles. Who wants to deal? Address, Box 19, Woodnorth, Man.

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNow, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb.

WE HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR FARMS at bargain prices. Describe fully. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE or rent farm lands, see or write Walsh Lands Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING—THREE IMPROVED FARMS OF half-section each. For particulars, write to August Mitschke, Langenburg, Sask.

#### SOLICITORS

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD ESTABLISHED firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants' Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phone: A2336-7-8.

W. B. WATKINS & CO., BARRISTERS, Regina. Special attention to farm business.

#### DENTISTS

FALSE TEETH (OLD) ANY CONDITION, ALSO bridge work. Highest prices. Prompt remittance. Post to Old Teeth Depot, Drawer 277, Vancouver, B.C.

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE Block, Winnipeg

#### TAXIDERMY

DEER HEADS, BIRDS, RUGS, MOUNTED Jack Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man.

#### HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

MUSKRATS—I WANT SPRING RATS. I specialize on this article. You are losing money by selling elsewhere. Try me with a shipment. Highest prices paid for all other furs. I guarantee satisfaction. W. C. Davies, Springdale, Sask.

RAW HIDES AT SMALL OUTLAY BECOME valuable robes, or indestructible harness or lace leather, if sent to Wm. Bourke & Company, Brandon.

#### HAY AND FEED

SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, \$8.00 TON, RED Top, Upland, Timothy, prices on request. B. I. Sigvaldson, Arborg, Man.

FOR SALE—CAR FEED OATS, 46 CENTS PER bushel, h. h. Box 66, Imperial, Sask

### GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

#### Sudbury Woolen Mills Ltd.

SELL  
BLANKETS, YARNS, Mackinaw Coats and Pants, Flannels, Underwear, Heavy Cloth, Sweaters. Also do Custom Work.  
WRITE FOR PRICES  
SUDBURY - ONTARIO

#### SAVE HALF YOUR MONEY

BUY used clothing for your family at half mail-order-house prices. You can use their catalog numbers, etc., in ordering. Every garment fully guaranteed. Write

MRS. GOWDY  
SUITE 2 522 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG  
SENT ANYWHERE C.O.D.

BETTER BREAD! USE HO-MADE BREAD Improver! It will give a finer, sweeter, larger loaf. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer or send 15 cents to Western agents, C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. Catalogue and price list furnished on request. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131 Avenue A North, Saskatoon.

SILK PIECES FOR QUILTING—LARGE bundle fancy colored pieces only 50 cents postpaid. Write for large novelty catalog free. United Sales Co., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

KING BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS—Our specialty, saxophones and melody cornets. Write for catalog and prices. Wray's Music Store, Winnipeg.

SELLING—MOTORCYCLE, INDIAN TWIN-cylinder. A bargain. Cash sale. George H. Whittaker, Vegreville, Alta.

SELLING—CARRIAGE WITH TOP. AS GOOD as new, \$100. Erik Pearson, Box 180, Kipling, Sask.

BLUE AMBEROL RECORDS EXCHANGED ten cents each. Free list. Scott's Record Exchange, 445 Main St., Winnipeg.

TRADE—SIDE SADDLE FOR POULTRY. MRS. J. Mattick, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

#### Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

LAST CALL! GREATEST HONEY BARGAIN of the season. Very choice White Clover Honey, five and ten pound pails, 60 pounds to the crate. Remaining 60 crates to clear, \$7.50 crate. First come, first served! No orders booked. Prices f.o.b. Brucefield. Order at once and avoid disappointment. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

WE PAY FREIGHT PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY. Special design lithographed pails. Two 60-pound crates, delivered Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17½; Alberta, 18 cents pound. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont.

FIVE PLACES FOR FIVE EXHIBITS, WINNIPEG Garden Show—second province. Five-pound pails, 60-pound crates, \$10. Guaranteed absolutely pure honey. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man.

BEST CLOVER HONEY, GUARANTEED PURE. To dispose of it quickly we are selling it \$7.50 crate of 60 pounds. Money with order or C.O.D. Stanley Rumford, Theford, Ont.

HONEY, CHOICE MIXED, CLOVER AND Buckwheat, 60 pounds, \$6.00. Hector, Port Hope, Ont.

SIX TEN-POUND PAILS CLOVER HONEY, \$7.50. Clover and Buckwheat mixed, \$5.50. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont.

PURE MAPLE SYRUP, RIGHT FROM THE farm to the consumer. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

SELLING—PURE ONTARIO MAPLE SYRUP and sugar, also pure Ontario honey, low price. R. Roseburgh, Saskatoon, Sask.

DELICIOUS CLOVER HONEY, CRATE 60 pounds, \$7.50. Joseph Condy, Walkerton, Ont.

SAVE MONEY—BUYING YOUR FRUITS Direct from grower. Write for price list. Highland Farm, Box 286, Mission City, B.C.

#### Bees and Bee-keepers' Supplies

BEES—ITALIAN—FROM GEORGIA—APRIL and May delivery. Three-frame nuclei, \$7.25; two-pound packages with young queens, \$5.00; full colonies, \$18. Guaranteed satisfaction, safe delivery, freedom from disease. Further information and quantity discounts from J. E. Marchant, Box 1335, Winnipeg.

PURE ITALIAN BEES, MAY DELIVERY, FREE from disease. Few colonies left. I guarantee satisfaction. Price, \$20 per colony, cash with order. W. G. Stanbridge, East Kildonan, Man.

ANDREWS & SON, CORNER VICTOR AND Portage, Winnipeg, Man., manufacturers and importers beekeepers' supplies. Complete line carried in stock. Write for catalog and price list.

ITALIAN BEES—NEW LANGSTROTH HIVES, May delivery, \$20. Ten per cent. off for cash with order. J. W. Vanstone, East Kildonan, Man.

ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES, STRONG colonies. Particulars, R. H. Brown, Valley View Apiaries, Kelowna, B.C.

BEES—BEST ITALIAN. SATISFACTION guaranteed. \$15. Mrs. Jas. Jones, R.R. 3, Portage la Prairie, Man.

#### DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGETABLE powder, soluble in water: Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg.

#### DYERS AND CLEANERS

DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG. Feathers, fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail orders receive prompt attention. 276 Hargrave Street.

#### TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Haubourg, \$3.00; Quesnel, \$3.50. Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg.

#### PRODUCE

#### 10,000 HENS WANTED

Hens, large and extra fat. 24c  
Chicks, 5 lbs. and over. No. 1 condition. 16c  
Ducks. 26c. Hens, under 5 lbs. 17c-19c  
Turkeys and Eggs. Highest Market Price  
Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates on request. Prompt payments.  
ROYAL PRODUCE CO. WINNIPEG  
97 AIKENS STREET

### THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Established 1884

#### GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax to a reliable commission firm.  
We give personal attention to grading, obtain highest prices at time of sale, and otherwise look after your interests.  
Before shipping write us for shipping and market information.  
Liberal advances made on receipt of shipping bills.  
Investment and hedging orders in futures carefully executed.  
Licensed and Bonded. References: Any office Union Bank of Canada.

700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG



## Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock.	Situations Wanted.
Poultry.	Lumber, Fence Posts,
Seeds.	etc.
Farm Lands.	Solicitors—Patent and
May and Feed.	Legal.
Farm Machinery and	Dyers and Cleaners.
Autos.	Honey, Syrup, Fruits,
Nursery Stock.	Vegetables, etc.
Hides, Furs and Tan-	General Miscellaneous.
ning.	Produce.
Situations Vacant.	

## LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

## Various

**MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS.**  
Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg.,  
Winnipeg. 8-5

**SHORTHORNS, OXFORD-DOWNS, YORK-**  
shires. Good quality. Reasonable prices. G. A.  
Todd, Harding, Man. 10-6

## HORSES

**OUR** stables at farm are filled with the best and  
choicest stallions we ever owned in both  
**PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS**  
We will quote you a price that will sell them,  
and give terms to responsible buyers. We will  
also sell ten or twelve choice Percheron mares  
heavy in foal to Monarch, our champion stallion.  
Will also re-bred mares sold free to Monarch.  
Write me if at all interested. I can furnish the  
right horses and at right prices.  
C. D. ROBERTS & SON, 254 BELVEDERE ST.,  
WINNIPEG. City Phone, West 103.

**SELLING—THREE CHESTNUT STALLIONS,**  
from imported stock, Belgian, No. 2214, coming  
five, price \$700; Belgian, No. 2502, coming four,  
price \$500; Percheron, No. 9589, coming four,  
price \$600. Real snap. Peter Bergmann, Plum  
Coulée, Man. 9-4

**SELLING—HIGH CLASS BREEDING, CLYDE-**  
dale stallion, Hallie's Surprise (imp.), black, big  
and bonnie. His get bring big prices in Sask.  
today. \$800 takes him. Terms to reliable buyer  
if desired. George McDougall, Avonlea, Sask. 14-2

**REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION, WEIGHT**  
1,000, rising four years old, by the good show  
stallion, Edward Garnet. Angus McCormack, Castor,  
Alberta. 14-4

**PERCHERONS—TWO MARES IN FOAL AND**  
unrelated stallion at a low price. Also some young  
studs. Write for prices and terms. W. R. Barker,  
Deloraine, Man. 12-3

**FOR SALE—TWO BEGIAN STALLIONS, THREE**  
and six years, registered; also one Clydesdale  
stallion, three years, registered. For full par-  
ticulars apply W. H. Markham, Waldron, Sask. 14-2

**SELL OR HIRE—CLYDESDALE STALLION,**  
six years, weight 1,000. Write for particulars.  
J. Postlethwaite, Unity, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STAL-**  
lion, coming seven years, weight 1,000. Cheap  
for cash. G. N. Morrison, Eastend, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—PURE-BRED PER-**  
cheron stallion, Colonel, 9132. H. A. Mack,  
Redvers, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—SHIRE STALLION, MULL SUR-**  
veyor, registered, black, class A, ton. A. H. Haines,  
Strathmore, Alta. 14-3

**SELLING—TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,**  
pure-bred, rising three; also several fillies. Luther  
Lick, Davidson, Sask. 11-5

**PERCHERON STALLION, CLASS A, TON,**  
black, seven years, sell or club. Trade for seed  
oats. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 11-6

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LORD**  
Surprise, 17376, age seven, color, black. Clark  
and Moir, Eaton, Sask. 11-4

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED GREY PERCHERON**  
stallion, five years old, or will trade for cattle.  
Frank Deeks, Pontefix, Sask. 12-3

**PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS—**  
Big, sound and sure. Priced low. Easy terms.  
A. L. Watson, Talmage, Sask. 11-5

**SELLING, CHEAP, IMPORTED BELGIAN**  
stallion, class A, in good condition. Herbert Bros.,  
St. Pierre, Man. 11-5

**FELIX OBERG, AMISK, ALTA., IS NOW**  
selling first class registered Belgian stallions at very  
low prices. Write him your want.

**SELLING—ONE FIVE-YEAR-OLD BELGIAN**  
stallion, class A certificate; also young stallions and  
mares in foal. J. Hodgen, Halbrite, Sask. 13-5

**WILL SELL OR TRADE, FOR GOOD, YOUNG**  
mares, Percheron stallion, six years old, weight  
1,000. I. W. Cooper, Moose Jaw, Sask. 13-3

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, DUN-**  
ure Bryan, \$200. V. Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 12-3

**SELLING—FOUR TEAMS CHOICE YOUNG**  
Percherons. P. Drayson, Neepawa, Man. 11-4

## CATTLE—Various

## Shorthorns

**SELLING—PURE-BRED YEARLING SHORT-**  
horn bulls, ready for service, richest of breeding  
from show stock, milking strains. Formerly sold  
for \$300. Lots of size and quality. Priced to clear,  
\$65, \$80. Write your wants. Guaranteed as repre-  
sented. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS,**  
bulls and females, bargain prices. J. W. Kennedy,  
Balteats, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—STRAIGHT SCOTCH SHORT-**  
horn bull, rising two years. Claret family. H.  
J. Minor & Sons, Earl Grey, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—TWO GOOD SHORTHORN BULLS,**  
16 and 24 months, \$100 each. A. Nicoll, Rossem-  
dale, Man. 12-3

**SELLING—SHORTHORN BULL, RED, COM-**  
ing three. N. Irwin, Beaver, Man. 12-3

**SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, DUAL-PURPOSE**  
stock. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 11-5

## Herefords

**FOR SALE—HEREFORD HERD BULL, WIL-**  
low Spring Presidency, 34385, bred by Collicutt,  
sure calf getter. Had to change account of his get.  
Price, \$125. Accredited herd. John R. Dutton,  
Gilbert Plains, Man. 14-2

**EDEN GROVE FARM IMPORTED HEREFORD**  
herd bull for sale, five years old, guaranteed sure  
and right every way. Price, \$150. Unity. Jno.  
T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 14-4

**SELLING—HEREFORDS FROM ACCREDITED**  
herds, registered bulls, females. Prices right.  
Superior quality. Inspection invited. Terms ar-  
ranged. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 7-11

**HEREFORD BULL, PURE-BRED, GOOD**  
stock-getter, coming three years, \$125. M. Wagner,  
R. R. 1, Regina, Sask. 13-2

**REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, DUKE OF**  
Lawcroft, 34006, four years old, \$100. Leo Ward,  
Weyburn, Sask. 12-3

## Red Polls

**PURE-BRED RED POLL BULL, THREE YEARS**  
Hugh W. Jones, Wood River, Alta.

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide Classified Ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide Classified Ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$0.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column, \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## Holsteins

## HOLSTEINS

**EVERY** man who makes his living milking cows  
knows that size is one of the best reasons  
for Holsteins.

## SIZE MEANS:

Capacity Ruggedness Economical Production  
Strong Calves That Live  
Ability to Turn Rough Feed into Milk  
More Meat Value at the End of Their Milking  
Days

For Free Booklets Write

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
OF CANADA, BRANTFORD, ONT.**

**SELLING—ONE HOLSTEIN BULL, FIVE**  
years. Mother had butter record of 32 pounds in  
seven days. Price \$100. J. Hodgen, Halbrite,  
Sask. 13-2

100's of \$'s Returned to  
Customers

While it takes away a few cents from your profits, still it's a whole lot better to  
have to send customers back their money than not have enough orders to clear you  
out. Guide Classified Ads. are the kind that bring more orders than you can fill—  
advertisers say so—

"I have advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide for several years and  
have had to send back hundreds of dollars after selling my entire stock  
of Brome Seed. The results are exceptional."—Jeremiah Coffey, Dales-  
boro, Sask.

IF WE DID IT FOR HIM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

See top of page for full instructions.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

## SHEEP

**WANTED—UP TO A 1,000 GOOD BREEDING**  
ewes to run on shares. A. Sanborn, Chaplin,  
Sask. 11-5

**FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE GRADE EWES,**  
lambsing soon. H. L. Gates, Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-4

## POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

**BABY CHICKS**  
PRODUCED from acclimatized  
Manitoba stock. Hatched in  
Winnipeg. U.P.F.H. Chicks are  
big, strong, husky fellows, that  
live and grow fast; no long journey  
to impair vitality. We guarantee  
safe delivery. Our beautiful Chick  
Book gives full particulars. Be  
sure to get a copy and order early.  
Write today. UNITED POULTRY  
FARMS HATCHERY, WINNIPEG.

**WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS—BUY**  
direct from a reliable breeder and be assured of  
acclimatized stock and satisfaction. Price per 100.  
April, \$30; May, \$25; June, \$20. Safe arrival  
guaranteed. Ten per cent discount for cash with  
orders booked before April 15th. White Feather  
Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man. 10-6

**CHICKS—WE SHIP EVERYWHERE. CHARGES**  
paid. Safe arrival guaranteed. 20 thoroughbred  
varieties, hatched right. Members International  
Baby Chick Association. Write for catalog and  
reduced prices. Mammoth Hatchery, Glen Ellyn,  
Ill. 14-5

**BABY CHICKS—ANY QUANTITY OR BREED**  
supplied. Pure-bred, guaranteed egg-laying strain.  
95 per cent. alive at your station. Custom hatch-  
ing. Book your order now. Catalog free. Alex.  
Taylor, 311 Colony St., Winnipeg. 11-11

**BABY CHICKS—GUARANTEED PURE-BRED,**  
from high egg record strains, 100 per cent live  
delivery guaranteed. All leading varieties.  
Winnipeg's oldest Baby Chick plant. Catalog free.  
E. S. Miller, 315 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 10-11

**BABY CHICK HEADQUARTERS—TEN PURE-**  
bred varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog  
free. George A. Frame, Nairn Poultry Farm,  
Box 600G, Winnipeg, Man. 13-8

**DICK MCKEE'S BABY CHICKS. CATALOG**  
free. Shaunavon, Sask. 11-15

## Various

**PARTRIDGE, GOLDEN, BLACK WYAN-**  
dottes, Black Minorcas, both combs, White Orping-  
tons. Winnipeg, Saskatchewan, Brandon winners.  
Winter-laying strains. Stock and eggs (\$3.00 for  
15). T. Merryweather, Swan River, Man. 13-3

**CHANTECLERS AND SINGLE COMB RHODE**  
Island Red cockerels, pullets prize winners, Saskat-  
oon and wherever shown. Hatching eggs in  
season. Iwana Poultry Ranch, Asquith, Sask. 13-7

**BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandotte eggs,  
\$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100. E. W. Anderson,  
Box 136, Fleming, Sask. 13-5

**FOR SALE—K. PHILANX STRAIN LIGHT**  
Brahmas, coxs, cockerels, pullets. I have good  
birds. If interested, write H. C. Wolf, Ochre  
River, Man. 13-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 30**  
pounds, \$10, \$5.00; hens, beautiful, \$7.00, \$5.00.  
Toulouse geese, \$5.00; ganders, \$6.00; large,  
Single Comb Black Minorcas, cockerels, \$4.00.  
Snap! Jersey bull calves, \$12. Cattle pups, guar-  
anteed good, males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. Purple  
Stock Farm, Cranfield, Man. 14-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 24-25 POUNDS,**  
\$7.50; turkey and Toulouse geese eggs, 40 cents;  
White Wyandotte eggs, from trap-nested hens  
and beautiful Lund cockerels, \$2.00 setting. J.  
Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 14-5

**HATCHING EGGS—BRONZE TURKEYS, \$2.25;**  
Rouen duck, \$2.00; White Wyandotte, \$1.00  
setting; Toulouse geese, 40 cents each; baby chicks,  
breeding stock, to sell. Mrs. H. L. Gray, Whitla,  
Alta. 14-2

**R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,**  
\$1.50; Bronze turkey hens, 14, 15 pounds, \$3.00;  
one young tom, 26 pounds, \$6.00. Must sell.  
George White, Girvin, Sask. 14-2

**BARRED ROCK AND BUFF ORPINGTON**  
cockerels, exhibition strain, \$5.00 each. Heath,  
361 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg. 14-2

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS FROM**  
pure-bred stock, 35 cents each; White Wyandotte  
eggs, winter laying strain, \$1.50, 15. Mrs. Major,  
Willows, Sask. 12-6

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN AND BUFF**  
Orpington pens, five pullets, cockerel, \$15; ten  
pullets, cockerel, \$25; cockerels, \$3.00 each; two,  
\$5.00. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 12-3

**EDEN GROVE FARM HATCHING EGGS AND**  
baby chicks, Barred Rocks and S. C. White Leg-  
horns. Write for free mating list. Jno. T. Urqu-  
hart, Unity, Sask. 14-6

**CHOICE PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE**  
turkey hens, \$8.00; Buff Orpington cockerels,  
\$3.00. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 11-4

**EGGS FROM SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTONS,**  
ten cents each; Mammoth White Pekin duck eggs,  
20 cents each. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 13-8

**BLACK LANGSHAN, LIGHT BRAHMA, 15**  
eggs, \$1.75. A. White, Fairlight, Sask. 14-2

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**SELLING—EGGS FROM MY GIANT MAM-**  
moth Bronze turkeys, first eggs, from 42-pound  
stock, 75 cents each; second eggs, from ten months  
old tom, weighing 30 pounds, from imported high-  
class stock, 65 cents each. E. S. Erickson, Dun-  
kir, Sask. 10-5

**BIG MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS,**  
\$4.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Wm. Findlay, Grays-  
ville, Man. 10-6

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS,**  
\$9.00; hens, \$5.00. J. W. Roberts, Fairfax, Man. 13-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, LARGE**  
or small quantities, 25 cents each. J. Edmundson,  
Kellogg, Man. 13-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, LARGE,**  
healthy birds, 20-22 pounds, \$9.00. George Lehak,  
Marcellin, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLETS,**  
\$6.00 each. Richardson Green, Willow Bunch,  
Sask. 13-2

**24-POUND MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,**  
toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. E. Dahlin, Box 133,  
Norquay, Sask. 13-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY**  
toms, over 20 pounds, \$8.00. Bergey Bros., Rosser,  
Man. 12-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE,**  
\$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Turnbull, Hart-  
ney, Man. 12-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00;**  
hens, \$4.00; eggs, 25 cents. Orders booked. W. A.  
Davenport, Macoun, Sask. 12-5

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,**  
toms, 24 pounds, bred from University birds, \$10.  
Mrs. A. R. Innes, Milestone, Sask. 12-3

**SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00;**  
hens, \$4.00. Reid Bros., Binscarth, Man. 13-2

**PURE PEKIN DUCKS, EITHER SEX, \$2.00.**  
Mrs. J. Owens, Dubuc, Sask.

## Plymouth Rocks

**250 BARRED ROCKS, COCKS, COCKERELS**  
and hens for sale. Buy the best at rock bottom  
prices. My birds have won highest honors in egg  
laying and exhibition. Send for free circulars and  
prices. Eggs in season. I. W. Canswell, Saskatoon,  
Sask. 11-5

**BARRED ROCKS—(THE INVINCIBLES), 600**  
satisfied customers. Exhibition cockerels, \$5.00.  
\$7.50 up; 24-egg line, \$3.50, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.50  
up. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas.  
Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
from Parks' \$25 trio. Over 30 years trap-nesting  
\$3.00 and \$5.00. Eggs, \$2.50 setting. Quantities  
discount. Infertiles replaced free. Kachel, Huxley,  
Alta. 11-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
from heavy laying strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.  
Satisfaction guaranteed. Order early. Thomas  
Seafie, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette,  
Man. 10-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-**  
erels, heavy winter-laying strain, strong, vigorous  
birds, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. W. Fox, Fronde,  
Sask. 11-4

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM AP-**  
proved pen, fine, big birds, \$5.00 and \$7.50 each.  
Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 setting. F. E. Merritt,  
Melita, Man. 11-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
from exceptional winter layers, splendid hatching.  
To clear, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Henry Pickering,  
Sylvan Lake, Alta. 13-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID**  
winter layers, hatching eggs, 15 for \$2.00; 30 for  
\$3.00; 100, \$5.00. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—APPROVED BARRED COCK-**  
erels, banded by government expert, \$5.00. Record  
of performance. Hatching eggs. Mrs. Robert  
McNabb, Minnedosa, Man. 12-3

**20 MAY HATCHED, HEAVY, WELL MARKED,**  
pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, splendid winter-  
laying strain, \$3.50. T. W. Knowles, Emerson,  
Man. 14-2

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 SET-**  
ting, from prize stock. Best from first prize cock-  
erel, Manitoba and Saskatchewan cup. Rev.  
Leith & Son, Brandon, Man. 14-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,**  
beautiful birds, \$2.00. Mrs. J. Mulligan, Watrous,  
Sask. 14-5

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, GUILD'S LAYING**  
strain. From eggs imported 1922. Two pens,  
\$2.50 and \$4.00 setting. Cockerels for sale. Henry  
Barton, Davidson, Sask. 14-5

**GOVERNMENT, INSPECTED PURE-BRED**  
White Rocks eggs of high-laying strain of 282 and  
286 egg production, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. A.  
Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 14-5

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY,**  
strong healthy birds, \$2.00 for 15. Jas. McMorine,  
Assiniboia, Sask. 14-3

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-**  
erels, \$2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,**  
American strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. T. A. Fox,  
North Portal, Sask. 12-4

**STOP! "BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS,**  
15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; pure-bred flock. Mrs. A.  
Cooper, Treebank, Man. 12-4

**BARRED ROCKS, FROM FIRST PRIZE STOCK**  
cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. Mrs.  
Jno. Ruste, W. Inwright, Alta. 12-3

**WANTED—PURE-BRED WHITE EMBDEN**  
gender. I. R. H. Wilcox, Sask.



**SELLING — PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS.** from winter layers, 15, \$1.50. Mrs. M. Willick, Marcellin, Sask. 12-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, well marked, strong, healthy birds, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 13-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** (Invincibles), well marked, healthy, large birds, \$2.50. M. Radford, St. Hubert Mission, Sask. 13-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.** \$2.50; two, \$4.00. Chas. Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 10-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.** laying strain, \$2.00 each. John J. McDonald, Melaval, Sask. 12-3

**I HAVE SOLD OUT OF WHITE ROCK COCK-** erels. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 12-3

### Wyandottes

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM WHITE WYAN-** dottes, daughters of first prize pen, Manitoba egg-laying contest, mated with cockerels from pen which laid 249 to 280 eggs each, price, \$2.50, 15, Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50, 10. Mrs. Hart, Gladstone, Min. 13-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM TYPE Y** hens and superior males. Flock culled for years for high egg production, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$8.00. Orders booked as received. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. R. Carrothers, Creelman, Sask. 14-5

**HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB** White Wyandottes, pullets, Martin strain cockerels, hatched from eggs direct from Martin's Snowdrift and White Wonder pens, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per 60; \$7.00 per 120. Victor Fells, Glavin, Sask. 13-8

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE** Wyandottes, Rose Comb, University strain, culled by expert. Careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 12-11

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM IN-** ternational laying contests winning strain, \$3.00, setting. John Watson, Crowndale Poultry Yards Edmonton, Alberta. 13-4

**TRAPNESTED WINTER-LAYING WHITE** Wyandottes, Hardy, healthy, free range. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Special pen, \$4.00 per 15. Grassmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 13-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—FROM PRIZE-WIN-** ning and trap-nested laying stock, over 200-egg record, choice cockerels, \$5.00 and \$3.00. E. T. Hargreaves, Box 80, Radville, Sask. 11-5

**UNIVERSITY-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$3.00; White Holland turkey toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. A. Holbrook, Kinley, Sask. 11-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, UNIVERSITY** laying stock, May hatch, \$1.75 each; hens, \$1.25 each, all laying. M. Cochrane, Coronation, Alta. 12-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, choice birds, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00, three for \$6.00. Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Perdue, Sask. 12-3

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S** strain, from prize-winning stock, bred from 200-egg strain, splendid birds, \$3.00 each. Sydney Woods, Gilbert Plains, R.R. 5, Man. 13-4

**EGGS, CHOICE MATED PENS, PURE-BRED** White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, \$2.30, 15; \$11, 100. Orders booked. Mrs. Peter Gabrielson, Spyhill, Sask. 13-4

**HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL-DOR-** cas White Wyandottes, \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask. 14-5

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. Mrs. H. Lintott, Sidney, Man. 14-3

**MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES,** \$1.00 setting; \$7.00, 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 14-6

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-** els, good birds, from high-producing stock, \$2.00 each. Mrs. F. Wood, Walworth, Alta. 14-6

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte laying strain, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 for six. Mrs. Fred Gruener, Broderick, Sask. 13-3

**DANDY, BIG WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-** els, Martin and McLeod's laying strains, \$2.50 each. Blomquist Farm, Madison, Sask. 13-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BEAU-** ties, best laying Regal-Dorcas, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$5.00. James Alderson, Broderick, Sask. 13-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, heavy winter-laying strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. John Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB** White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Ed Quantrom, Carnduff, Sask. 10-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00.** W. Ditch, Minnedosa, Man. 12-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00;** pullets, \$1.50. W. Christie, Rocanville, Sask. 13-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL** hatch, well grown, \$2.00. Crichton, Dilke, Sask. 13-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00;** two for \$5.00; Light Brahma cockerels, \$3.00 each. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 11-4

**PURE-BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS,** \$2.00 setting. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 14-2

### Leghorns

**HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns, from Palmer's silver medal, winter-laying stock. You can't buy better eggs than ours at any price. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.75; 50 eggs, \$4.00; 100 eggs, \$7.00. J. E. Ganev, Box 27, phone 79-14, Newdale, Man. 14-3

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS.** From my birds which took first, second and third at Swift Current. Cross them with any kind and get pullets that will lay. \$3.00 each, \$5.00, two, Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-6

**GOVERNMENT Banded, FERRIS STRAIN,** S. C. White Leghorns eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$12 per 100. I keep the best. J. A. Stewart, Druggist, Prince Albert, Sask. 14-5

**EGGS FOR SALE—HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN** S. C. W. Leghorns, \$2.00 per 15, \$10 per 100. David Read, Bashaw, Alta. 10-5

**TOM BARRON, 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS** and Wyandottes, 96 pullets laid 81 eggs, December 17, 1921. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 13-2

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** erels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. C. Cuthbert, Glenora, Man. 10-5

**WHITE LEGHORNS, FERRIS 300-EGG STRAIN** eggs, \$2.00; three females and male, \$12. Box 221, Transcona, Man. 13-2

**S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, HEAVY WINNER,** Brandon, choice cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 12-5

**CHOICE PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00; egg sets, \$1.50. Mrs. F. McNulty, Strathclair, Man. 12-3

**PURE-BRED COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB** White Leghorn, \$1.50. M. Melver, Limerick, Sask. 14-5

### Anconas

**CHOICE ROSE COMB ANCONAS, COCKERELS,** \$2.00. James Tamblin, Conlonsay, Man. 12-3

### Orpingtons

**ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-** bred prize winners, Buffs, \$2.00; Whites, \$2.50; Blacks, \$3.00 per setting of 15. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 14-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, MCARTHUR** laying strain, \$2.25 each. George White, Redvers, Sask. 14-3

**OUR BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS WILL** improve your size, color and heavy-laying, \$5.00. Hoffman and Yellowlegs, Winnipeg. 10-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON** cockerels, from first prize stock, \$3.00 each; eggs, \$3.00 for 15. R. Turner, Rosedale, Man. 10-4

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, POORMAN'S STRAIN,** 15 eggs, \$3.00; 30 eggs, \$5.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 11-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50.** J. C. Finlay, Medora, Man. 12-3

### Minorcas

**PURE-BRED S. C. MINORCA COCKERELS,** \$4.00. Mrs. J. J. Reis, Loreburn, Sask. 12-5

### Black Langshans

**HATCHING EGGS—IMPERIAL BLACK LANG-** shan, \$2.50; Toulouse geese, 50 cents each; White Pekin duck, 20 cents; Bronze turkey, 35 cents. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 12-3

### Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY—AT SASK-** atoon, Brandon and Regina this winter our birds won 25 prizes, including first cockerels, first pullet, second and third laying pens. Choice cockerels for sale, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Some prize winners, \$10 to \$20. Eggs for hatching, \$10, \$5.00 and \$2.50. per setting. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessler, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—CLERKE'S UTILITY RHODE ISLAND** Reds, Rose and Single comb winner at shows and egg-laying contests, cockerels, \$5.00; eggs, \$3.00 setting; baby chicks, \$35, 100. Robert N. Clerke, Vernon, B.C. 11-8

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB COCKERELS,** \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. Write for mating list. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 11-6

**HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB REDS,** specially mated pens, \$3.50 per 15; free range, \$2.00; cockerels, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Fredericks, Asquith, Sask. 11-5

**ROSE COMB REDS, GOVERNMENT AP-** proved, bred-to-lay, 15 trap-nested eggs, \$3.00; chicks, 25 cents. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 13-6

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Dauphin, Assiniboia. Write wants, Gordon Transcona, Manitoba 13-5

**RASH'S PAYSTREAK, RED FARM, PURPLE** Springs, Alberta. Dark heavy egg type females. Exhibition colored males from dams with records to 329 eggs. Both combs, settings, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. 14-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER-** els, choice breeding, dark rich color, \$2.50; two, \$3.50. Also a number of pure-bred hens at \$1.50 each. T. G. Cornell, Redvers, Sask. 14-2

**SCOTT'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** hatching eggs, winners four firsts, three thirds, Winnipeg Show. Write for prices. Box 43, Portage la Prairie, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—CHOICE S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, \$3.00 net, bred from heavy layers and prize-winning cocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Bond, Irbidana, Alta. 14-2

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS, EXHIBITION** matings, heavy winter layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 14-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS** and cocks, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; good laying strain. A. Crausshaw, Macoun, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red eggs, \$2.00 per setting, laying strain. F. Wolfe, Three Hills, Alberta. 10-5

**CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS,** \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Value guaranteed. C. W. Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 11-4

### Orloffs

**ORLOFFS, MAHOGANY AND WHITE, WON-** derful layers in cold weather. Order your eggs early. From finest stock in America. Special prices. Free announcement. John R. Kennedy, 1357 Kingston Road, Toronto, Canada. 13-5

**ORLOFF COCKERELS, \$4.00; HATCHING** eggs, \$2.50 per setting. Evangeline Martin, Roland, Man. 12-5

### LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**FENCE POSTS — SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND** Tamarac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 11-4

**CEDAR POSTS — CAR LOTS, DELIVERED** your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 11-4

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**THE FIRST \$10 GETS THE LAST OF OUR** collie pups, the rest have gone to friends of former customers. We shipped 11 to one station. Kenyon Ranch, Secretan, Sask. 14-6

**RETRIEVER DOG, PRIZE WINNER, \$25;** three puppies, \$6.00 each. Carver, 180 Polson Avenue, Winnipeg. 13-2

**SELLING—COLLIE PUPS, FOUR MONTHS,** parents good heelers, \$4.00 each. Geo. Ward, Tompkins, Sask. 13-2

**FOR SALE—WOLFHOUNDS, YOUNG, FAST,** guaranteed catchers and killers. R. Kopas, Keytown, Sask. 13-2

**THREE PAIR GREYHOUND PUPS, HALF-** grown, from fast stock. I. Lindal, Brown, Man. 13-2

**COLLIE PUPS—GUARANTEED HEELERS, FE-** males, \$3.00; males, \$5.00. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, GREY-** stag cross, \$15 pair. W. Miller, Woodside, Man. 13-2

### SEEDS

See also General  
Miscellaneous

#### Registered Seed Grain

**SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS,** second generation, the product of 13 years' hand-selection, absolutely clean and free from any grain or impurities, 99% germination, 75 cents f.o.b., 90 cents sealed and sacked; 50 cents bushel must accompany order. W. Nesbitt, Sunerh, Sask. 14-3

**STEELE'S REGISTERED BANNER OATS** again win first prize provincial seed fair, Saskatoon. Still a considerable quantity on hand, in three-bushel sealed sacks, first generation, \$1.25 bushel; second generation, \$1.00. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 14-3

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND** generation, inspected and sealed by government inspector, weighs 64 pounds per bushel, \$4.00 per two-bushel sack. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 10-6

**SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, IN-** spected in field, sacked and sealed. Price, first generation, \$1.10; second, 90 cents. Chas. Grant, Edam, Sask. 13-3

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND** generation, cleaned and sacked, \$1.50 per bushel, absolutely clean, germination 98 per cent. A. H. Bryan, Bridgeford, Sask. 14-2

**FIRST PRIZE VICTORY OATS—THREE** bushels, sealed, registered, \$3.25, sacks f.o.b. R. Harrison, Ardrossan, Alta. 13-3

#### Various

**SEED** Recleaned, choice 2 C.W. Oats, 3 C.W. Barley and No. 1 Northern Marquis Wheat. We will be glad to quote you either in bulk or sacked. Delivered any point in Manitoba. Prices and samples on application. McMillan Grain Co., 455 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

#### SEED GRAIN AND FEED

**PEDIGREED Marquis wheat, Victory and Banner** oats, choice Barley, Flax, Spring and Winter Rye; also all kinds of feed. We make a specialty of Corn. Write or wire us for prices. STEVENS GRAIN CO. LTD., 408 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

**SELLING—IMPROVED RED FIFE WHEAT,** \$1.25. White Blossom sweet clover, eight cents pound. Sacks extra. C. Shier, Colonsay, Sask. 12-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** ready, bagged, nine cents per pound. Kubanka wheat, Amber variety, \$1.25 bushel, bags extra. Ansley Smith, Carrol, Man. 13-2

#### Wheat

**EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, DR. WHEELER** stock. Under almost drought conditions, 1921, out-yielded Marquis 27 per cent., nine days earlier; 1922 out-yielded Marquis 42 per cent., eight days earlier. Grade No. 1, bushel, \$2.25; over bushel, \$2.00. T. Colquette, Aldworth Seed Farm, Strongfield, Sask. 14-3

**OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULTS** of 13 years' careful hand selection as member of the C.S.G.A. First generation, registered, \$3.70 bag; second generation, registered, \$2.90 bag; not registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 14-3

**EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, IMPROVED** strain of Red Bobs, yield 1922, 46 bushels per acre, eight days earlier than Marquis; easier threshed; strong straw, strain and quality guaranteed; No. 1 Northern, \$2.65 bushel, bags free; 10 bushel lots, \$2.25. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 14-3

**ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS KUBANKA WHEAT,** \$1.25, sacks extra. Five-year-old grey Durham bull, pure-bred, have no papers, weight about 1,800. Sell for \$60. Fifty bushels potatoes, 40 cents per bushel. Sperry Aselstine, Fleming, Sask. 12-2

**BUCKWHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, BAGS EXTRA.** Mammoth Bronze turkeys—Toms, 20-24 lbs., \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. A. E. Cox, Elm Creek, Man. 11-5

**SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT.** Lang's strain, third generation, eligible for registration, \$1.50 per bushel, Creelman, sacked, Daniel McNaughton, Creelman, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—MARQUIS AND RUBY WHEAT,** third generation, germination 96%, \$1.50 bushel, bags included. Sold with registration certificate. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask. 13-3

**RED BORS SUPREME—SEED DIRECT FROM** Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, \$1.50, f.o.b. Tugaskie. T. W. Russell, Tugaskie, Sask. 14-6

**CHOICE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—F.O.B.** Huxley, \$1.25; at granary, \$1.10. Chicken feed, cheap. Robinson, Wimborne, Alta. 13-4

**KUBANKA WHEAT (AMBER), CLEANED AND** sacked, \$1.60 bushel. George Elliott, Davin, Sask. 13-3

**SELLING—PURE KUBANKA SEED WHEAT,** Bark and O.A.C. barley, high germination. Viewfield Farm, Oak Bluff, Man. 11-6

**WANTED—200 BUSHELS CLEANED KUBANKA,** price \$1.10. Send samples. John Robinson, Sifton, Sask. 12-3

**DR. SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIFE WHEAT,** beautiful sample, \$1.50, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 14-6

**REGISTERED MARQUIS, \$1.50 BUSHEL,** sacked, sealed. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 10-6

### Barley

**SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY,** yielded 54 bushels per acre 1922, cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tugaskie, Sask. 13-6

**SELLING—BARK BARLEY, 75 CENTS; MEN-** sury barley, prize seed, six-row, 65 cents; cleaned; sacks extra. Wm. Jackson, Box 121, Oak Lake, Man. Phone 86-5. 14-2

**SELLING—O.A.C. BARLEY, GROWN FROM** registered seed, germination 97%. Price 70 cents, sacks extra. A. August, Homewood, Man. 13-3

**HULLESS BARLEY, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL OF** 60 pounds; bags free two-bushel lots. Robinson & Sons, Stoughton, Sask. 10-6

**SELLING—SMALL CAR CHOICE O.A.C.** barley, No. 21, 55 cents bushel, f.o.b. Box 67, Waldron, Sask. 12-3

**SELLING—BARK'S BARLEY, 65 CENTS** cleaned, 60 cents machine run; bags extra. W. H. Roth, Carman, Man. 12-5

**SIX-ROW BARLEY, CLEANED AND SACKED,** 75 cents bushel. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 12-3

### Oats

**GERLACH OATS, SELLER 1,800 BUSHELS,** grown by Frank Clough, Raymore, Sask., at 75 cents, Raymore, machine run, 96 per cent. Won 35th award Chicago this winter. Write, telegraph. F. W. Rudolph, Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta. 14-6

**FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS EXTRA FINE,** pure, clean Victory seed oats. Shipping point Naleam. Sample 15 cents. C. G. Tjornland, Outlook, Sask. 13-2

**GOLD RAIN OATS, PURE, CLEANED, SACKED,** 65 cents. Test 96%. G. J. Stefansson, Elfron, Sask. 12-3

**LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, HEAVY YIELDER,** small quantity sows acre, choice, \$1.10, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 11-3

**SELLING—CAR LOAD OF ABUNDANCE SEED** oats, price 50 cents bushel. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 13-3

**SELLING—BANNER OATS, FIRST GENERA-** tion, inspected, sealed and bagged, \$1.10 bushel. Lloyd Bros., Bangor, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—CHOICE CAR VICTORY SEED** oats, cleaned, 55 cents bushel, f.o.b. Box 67, Waldron, Sask. 14-6

**SELLING—IMPROVED BANNER OATS, 50** cents bushel, sacks extra. R. A. Robertson, Aylesbury, Sask. 14-2

**LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, HEAVY YIELDER.** Small quantity sows acre. Choice. \$1.10, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 11-3

**BANNER OATS, CLEAN OF FOUL SEEDS,** germination, 98%; weight, 42; recleaned and sacked, 75 cents per bushel. F. T. Facer, Higgan, Sask. 14-2

**BANNER SEED OATS, 42 CENTS BUSHEL,** Frank Oliver, Imperial, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—CAR SEED OATS, CLEANED, W. J.** Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 14-2

**LEADER OATS, 55 CENTS BUSHEL, P.** Ashern, Torquay, Sask. 9-4

**SELLING—60-DAY OATS, POMEROY, ROB-** lin, Man. 13-3

### Flax

**SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, PURE AND** clean, price, \$3.00 per bushel, bags extra, 15c. each. T. W. Russell, Tugaskie, Sask. 14-6

**PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, READY FOR** grill, \$2.65 per bushel, sacks included. Thos. Mooney, Groulx, Man. 13-5

**PREMOST FLAX SEED, CLEAN, \$3.00 BUSHEL,** J. W. Roberts, Fairfax, Man. 13-2

**PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, \$2.50 BUSHEL.** Sample ten cents. J. W. Bards, Kennedy, Sask. 12-3

**PRE**



## Grass Seed

## Pure Western Rye Grass

THE University of Saskatchewan purchased 2,100 pounds of our seed for their pastures. You make no mistake in following their lead. It is extra quality seed of high germination, heavy and well-cleaned. Grow hay, pasture stock, blind soil, and whenever you wish kill it completely with one plowing. Price 7c. per lb., sacks free. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

F. J. WHITING, TRAYNOR, SASK.  
Registered Stock and Seed Farm

**SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET SEED, GROWN** from best seed obtainable on clean land, is of heavy yielding forage type, yield from two to four tons per acre, makes finest of hay for all classes of stock, doubly cleaned with new special millet cleaner, \$5.00 per 100; cotton bags, 40 cents; just sacks, 20. Discount on larger orders to trade. Order early. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 10-7

**FOR SALE—HOG AND COMMON MILLET,** four cents per pound; Siberian, five cents; White blossom sweet clover, ten cents per pound; Brome grass, 10 cents. Good cleaned heavy seed. Bags included. Cash with order. Samples on request. Prompt shipments. Thurby Elliott Ltd., Carnduff, Sask. 12-9

**SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE—CLEANED,** re-cleaned, scarified and tested, nine cents pound, bags extra. Bark barley, cleaned and tested from seed yielding 78 bushels per acre, 85 cents bushel. Special quotation on larger quantities. Samples of both on request. W. H. Lyman, Arnaud, Man. 12-5

**CLEAN, SCARIFIED, WHITE BIENNIAL AND** Hubam sweet clover at 10 cents and 50 cents respectively; North Dakota wilt-resisting No. 52 flax, A1 seed, clean, \$3.00 bushel. Also heavy Rumely oil tractor and plow. Charles Meek, Wallard, Sask. 14-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, RE-** cleaned, hulled, scarified, guaranteed strain that has never winter killed, government tested No. 1, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Guernsey, sacks extra. Sample free. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 10-8

**PRIZE BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS** seed. Mixed half and half, 10c.; Western Rye, 9c.; Brome, 12c.; in 50 and 100-pound sacks. Winning Provincial Seed Fair. Allow 14 pounds per acre. Free Pamphlet. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton or Empress, Alta. 10-1

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—** Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask., bags included. W. O. Hill & Son 12-3

**MACLEOD—FAMOUS FREE-SEEDING AL-** falfa, 600 pounds per acre last year. Big money maker. Supply limited. Price \$1.00 per pound, f.o.b. Selkirk, Man. Bags free. Selkirk Farm Bureau. 12-3

**SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET** clover, grown on clean land, not infested with French or other weeds, cleaned and scarified, ten cents pound, sacks free. John McKay, Goyan, Sask. 13-3

**GRASS SEED—GOVERNMENT TESTED,** cleaned, sacked. Western rye, ten cents; Golden Millet, four cents pound. Ludlow & Sons, Assiniboia, Sask. 12-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** hulled, cleaned, scarified, 8 1-3 cents pound, bags included, f.o.b. Eyebrow or Craik. T. Foulston. 10-3

**CHOICE BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM** noxious weeds. Pound, ten cents; 100 pounds or over sacks included. Criddle Bros., Treesbank, Man. 10-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** scarified, cleaned, \$5.50 100, bags included. Get my experience in seedling early. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 11-6

**FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET** clover seed, scarified, 11 cents pound, f.o.b. Buxton, 45 cents extra. Buxton Grain and Potato Co., Buxton, N. Dakota. 11-6

**CHOICE HEAVY BROME SEED, FREE FROM** noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, \$9.00 100 pounds. Sample on request. W. J. Owen, Grayville, Man. 12-6

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM** noxious weeds, \$7.00 100 pounds, cleaned and bagged. No better seed at any price. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 12-6

**SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY BROME SEED,** cleaned, bagged, free noxious weeds, ten cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 13-7

**SELLING—250 BUSHELS SWEET CLOVER** seed, Early White Blossom variety, cleaned, scarified, Manitoba grown 1922, ten cents pound, bags included. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man. 13-6

**TIMOTHY, 2,000 POUNDS, GROWN TOWN-** ship 48, from Harris McFayden's Maxo, \$4.00 50 pounds, f.o.b. Ridgedale, Sask., bags free. Frank Armitage. 13-2

**BROME SEED, CLEAN, SECOND PRIZE PRO-** vincial seed fair, ten cents per pound; half ton or over, nine cents. John V. Thomson and Son, Gladys, Alta. 13-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** hulled, cleaned, scarified, ten cents per pound; over 350 pounds, nine cents; sacks included. Frier and Lockwood, Davidson, Sask. 13-5

**SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET** clover, Saskatchewan grown, hulled, cleaned; 100 pounds, \$8.25, bags included. James Stephenson, Alida, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, RE-** cleaned, heavy seed, no noxious weeds, bags free, six cents pound. Rod Christie, Grenfell, Sask. 14-6

**TIMOTHY AND RYE GRASS SEED MIXED AT** seven cents per pound, or Timothy seed at 11 cents per pound. J. D. Blakely, Sinaluta, Sask. 14-3

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, SEVEN CENTS** per pound, cleaned and bagged. Bowman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 14-3

**WESTERN RYE GRASS, FIRST PRIZE STOCK,** \$7.35 per 100 pounds. W. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask. 14-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** hulled and cleaned, \$9.00 per 100; scarified, \$10, sacks included. M. S. DuBois, Clavet, Sask. 14-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** eight cents pound, f.o.b. Homewood, bags extra. C. J. Froebe & Son, Homewood, Man. 14-3

**—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED,** noxious weeds, nine cents per pound. n. Elm Creek, Man. 14-3

**—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED,** and 100 pounds, \$9.00. J. T. McFee, 14-3

**SELLING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE** Blossom, \$9.00 100, bagged. Sage Bros., Nipaw, Man. 14-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** \$5.00 per bushel; over ten bushels, \$4.00. Sample on request. S. Brongerama, Cupar, Sask. 12-6

**WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, WELL** cleaned, \$6.00 bushel, bags included. Chas. Stuart, Tuganaka, Sask. 12-5

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, SEVEN CENTS** per pound; heavy, clean seed; bags free. Edward Adams, Grenfell, Sask. 12-6

**SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM,** cleaned and scarified, \$10 per 100 pounds, bags included, f.o.b. Muenster, Sask. Joe Bonas 12-4

**TIMOTHY AND RYE GRASS SEED, EACH** \$10 per 100, sacked, f.o.b. Peers, Alta. W. F. Dadson. 12-3

**BROME SEED, FREE FROM WEEDS, EIGHT** cents pound. Thomas Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 12-3

**NINE CENTS POUND, BAGGED—BROME** grass, sweet clover, white; tested, scarified, cleaned. Measner, Fairlight, Sask. 12-4

**BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, SACKED,** ten cents per pound. J. Connell, Gladys, Alta. 13-3

**SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, TEN CENTS** pound, sacks included. Austin Moll, Unity, Sask. 13-3

**SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER,** eight cents pound. E. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask. 13-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** raised ten years Saskatchewan, \$4.50. R. Z. Mellicke, Dundurn, Sask. 13-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** ten cents pound, bags included. Sample on request. W. J. Moore, Tuganaka, Sask. 12-3

**BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, EIGHT** cents per pound; uncleaned, \$5.00 per 100. John C. Cowan, Gainsboro, Sask. 12-4

**SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEAN,** ten cents per pound, sacked. C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 12-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED** and cleaned, \$10 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. Virden. H. McDonald, Virden, Man. 12-5

**FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, TEN CENTS** pound, sacks included. J. O. Carter, Elm Creek, Man. 12-5

**SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM** weeds, six cents pound, f.o.b. Melville, Sask. Peter Wassall. 12-6

**BROME SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED, 8 1/2 CENTS** pound, any quantity. Geo. Gray & Son, Grayville, Man. 12-8

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED,** cleaned, bagged, eight dollars 100. B. Brewster, Greenridge, Man. 12-3

**ALFALFA SEED, 75 CENTS POUND, F.O.B.** Veteran. Successfully grown in Alberta 12 years, known as Battle variegated strain; no noxious weeds. J. F. Walker, Veteran, Alta. 11-4

**SELLING—BROME GRASS, CLEAN, FIRST-** class seed, small lots, 10 1/2 cents per pound; large quantities, ten cents per pound. Apply F. A. Jones, Oxbow, Sask. 11-4

**SIBERIAN MILLET SEED, CLEANED AND** sacked, \$4.00 100 pounds, very clean. R. Groenick, Tilney, Sask. 11-6

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED,** hulled, no weed seeds, nine cents pound, bags included. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 11-6

**BROME SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED, FREE** from weed seeds, ten cents pound. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 11-6

**SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED,** ten cents per pound. H. H. Huffman, Baldur, Man. 11-6

**SELLING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE** Blossom, ten cents pound. R. J. Taylor, Hartney, Man. 10-6

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, SEVEN CENTS** per pound, cleaned and bagged, absolutely free of all noxious weeds. F. Webb, Turtleford, Sask. 10-6

**AI BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND** sacked, 100 pounds \$9.00. James Millons, Carnduff, Sask. 10-6

**NO. 1 BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED,** \$9.00, 100. William Leslie, Grayville, Man. 14-5

**WESTERN RYE GRASS, \$4.00, PER 50 POUNDS,** bagged. P. Mattson, Midale, Sask. 14-5

**FOR SALE—GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, 35** cents pound. Jas. Layland, Elm Creek, Man. 9-2

**BROME GRASS, TEN CENTS POUND,** cleaned, bagged. Davis Bros., Perdue, Sask. 11-6

**VERY GOOD BROME, EIGHT CENTS POUND,** sacked. J. O. Kovach, Kipling, Sask. 11-6

## POTATOES

**CHOICE EARLY OHIO POTATOES, GROWN** from certified seed, 100 bushels or more, 40 cents; smaller lots, bushel, 50 cents, sacked, f.o.b. Balmoral. Main Bros., Balmoral, Man. 14-3

**SELLING—POTATOES, EARLY OHIOS, GOOD** seed and eating. Car lots, 40 cents bushel, f.o.b. Brandon, Man. H. Gabbert, G.D. 13-2

**SELLING—ABUNDANCE POTATOES, BUSHEL,** 85 cents, sacked. Chas. Watson, Shaunavon, Sask. 13-2

**EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES, HEAVY-** yielding, \$1.25 per bushel. Alex. George, Leney, Sask. 14-4

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**EXPERIENCED FARMER, CANADIAN, AGE 37,** married, no children, desires position as farm manager; wife good housekeeper; good references. Apply Box 14, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 13-2

**WANTED—SEASON'S WORK RUNNING GAS** tractor, breaking, summerfallowing, etc.; 15 years' experience; familiar with general repair work. State best offer. Box 13, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 13-3

**WORK WANTED—BY LICENSED STEAM EN-** gineer. Also experienced in operating gas tractors. Experienced in the North-west. McK. Hensleigh, 258 Grove Street, Battle Creek, Mich., U.S.A. 14-2

**I CAN DO MOST ANY WORK ON THE FARM** or help in house or camp, except run tractor or car. L. F. Krumm, Donalds, Alta. 14-2

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**MAN, GOOD WITH HORSES, WANTED ON** farm. Write E. Martin, Benito, Man. 13-2

## NURSERY STOCK

**POSTPAID STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 12 EVER-** bearing, 75 cents; 100, \$5.00; 25 Senator Dunlop, \$1.40; 100, \$5.00; 25 raspberry, \$1.50; 12 small lilac shrubs, \$1.25. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 10-6

**\$1.00 POSTPAID (ANY ONE SELECTION)—** 50 Everbearing Strawberries, 100 Standard Strawberries, three Peonies, 50 Asparagus, seven Hardy Flowers. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, Box 9, Taylor Falls, Minn. 4-13

**HARDY NORTHERN-GROWN SENATOR DUN-** lap strawberry plants, two dollars 100, postpaid. Special price on larger quantities. Monrad Wiken, Wynndel, B.C. 12-6

**PALMER'S DAHLIAS AND GLADIOLI FOR** 1923. Finest varieties of best and most easily grown of all flowers. Order now. Write for folder. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 13-6

**EVERGREENS, SHRUBS AND TREE SEED—** A good offer to schools. Our prices are reasonable. Write for prices. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 12-6

**PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY** plants, postpaid, \$4.00 per 100. Clarence Waddell, Spelling, Man. 14-3

**COTTONWOOD CUTTINGS—THE TREE THAT** has transformed the Western states into park region, 75c., 100. P. Ashern, Torquay, Sask. 9-4

**PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBER-** ries, pruned for planting. Postpaid \$5.00 per 100. Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 6-1

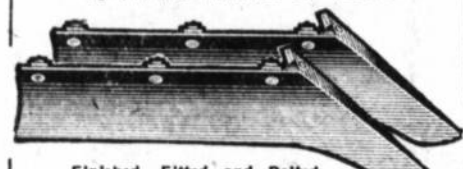
**RHUBARB ROOTS—25, \$2.00; \$6.00, 100, PRE-** paid. Olaf Gronvold, Shaunavon, Sask. 10-8

**RASPBERRY CANES, \$4.00 PER 100. ORDER** now. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 11-7

## FARM MACHINERY &amp; AUTOS

## PLOW SHARES

TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS



Finished, Fitted and Bolted  
for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

12-inch	14-inch	16-inch	18-inch
\$2.75	\$3.10	\$3.45	\$3.75

Give Number on Old Shares when ordering.

**MACLEOD'S LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG

## GOOD USED AUTOS

WE have the following cars in stock at prices and values which will surprise you. Our reputation is behind them. All carry our regular guarantee. See them at once, or write us:

Ford, 1918	\$175
Chevrolet	275
Rev. 6, 1922	1550
McLaughlin D. 45	725
Chevrolet F.B., 1921	895
Chalmers 6, 1917	575
Overland 4	385

Above cars have all been thoroughly gone over and are in excellent mechanical condition.

## BREEN MOTOR CO. LTD.

251 Main St. South  
Phone A 2311 WINNIPEG, MAN.

## MAGNETO REPAIRING

SEND IT TO US—IT'S OUR SPECIALTY

Official Representatives  
**BOSCH**, Dixie, Spitzdorf, Berlin, K.-W., Kingston, Simms, Webster, Wizzard and Teagle Magnets. We are the only official representatives of the different makes of magneto mentioned in our district.

**MAGNETO SERVICE STATION LTD.**  
14th AVE. and BROAD ST., REGINA, Sask.

**USED AND NEW MAGNETS, CARBURETORS,** wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 50 per cent. Parts for E.M.F. Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hubbards, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 14-2

**FOR SALE—HAMILTON THREE-FURROW** engine gang stubble bottoms; Massey-Harris three-furrow engine stubble plow with two breaker bottoms. Write Herbert Hofforth, Lebert, Sask. 11-6

## You Can Keep Down the Cost of Production

Daily papers, farm journals, members of parliament—each and all have something to say these days about the cost of production to the farmer being too high. It is. But the farmer has some means in his own hands whereby he can keep down the cost of production. Take in the matter of machinery—many of you have implements that you no longer use and which would be of service to some other farmer in the West if he but knew. Tell him by a little Classified Ad. in The Guide—a dollar or two will do it. Other farmers can equally keep down costs by buying needed machinery through these same little Classified Ads. These are the kind of results Guide Classified Advertisers get—

"I had good results from my ad. in your paper." (Stump Puller)—E. Hiron, Gilbert Plains, Man.

"I ran an ad. in The Guide for three weeks. Chopping outfit for sale, and had over 30 enquiries. Sold the outfit."—A. Stewart, Youngstown, Alta.

IF WE DID IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

See full instructions at top of first Classified page.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

## SELLING—RUMELY OIL-PULL TRACTORS

Two 12-20s; one 15-35. One 12-barrel mounted one 15-barrel mounted Rumely fuel tanks. Each article in good repair. Sacrifice prices. Also two new No. 11 20-run Massey-Harris drills. 25% off current cash price. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 11-6

**FOR SALE—ONE 28 H.P. AMERICAN-ABEL** steam engine; one 36-56 Waterloo separator, top-bottom engine gang complete with breaker bottoms; water tank and pump. Will sell dirt cheap for cash. Heinrich Weiler, Box 6, Rosthern, Sask. 11-6

**SELLING—15-30 RUMELY OIL-PULL F. TYPE** tractor, extension rims; 28-50 Case separator, 24-inch John Deere jumbo breaker; also 12-barrel oil tank and pump. All in good condition. Dr. Brownridge, Glenavon, Sask. 11-6

**SLIGHTLY USED FIVE-DISC EMERSON EN-** gine, six H.P., \$200. Fairbanks-Morse engine, six H.P., \$100. Overland model 83 touring good running order, \$300. M. Wagner, R.R. 1, Regina, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—25 H.P. DOUBLE SIMPLE, AL-** bert special Reeves' steam tractor; also cook car with full equipment. Cheap for cash. For particulars, apply Eyremore Threshing Co., Eyremore, Alta. 14-2

**SELLING—14-INCH HAMILTON TRACTOR** plow, three-furrowed, plowed 25 acres, \$185. Steering device, new, for 10-20 Mogul or Titan tractor, \$20. Might trade for stock. Prices f.o.b. Oak Lake or Keaton. J. L. Johnston, Oak Lake, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR AND PLOW,** complete with governor and belt pulley. Ideal for chopping grain, plowing, discing, etc. \$400, or will trade for horses and harness. Apply G. Graham, Glenavon, Sask. 14-2

**SELL OR TRADE FOR OATS OR SHEEP, AUTO-** matic six-furrow plow, nearly new; also Shorthorn, registered and unregistered; also socks made from pure wool, 75 cents. Apply W. Young, Fairfax, Man. 14-2

**WANTED—REEVES' CANADIAN SPECIAL** cross compound 25 horse-power engine. Must be cheap for cash. George Rutledge, Dellsie, Sask. 13-2

**12-25 ALLWORK TRACTOR; DOUBLE DISC** harrow; 34-in. Chatham fanning mill, power attachment, 8-ft. elevator; 22 wheel packer. T. A. Clark, Denzil, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, THREE-** furrow John Deere plow, both bottoms. Very little used and good as new. Dr. Brownridge, Glenavon, Sask. 11-6

**SELL OR TRADE—MITCHELL CAR, 35 H.P.,** little used, tires nearly new. Take young beef cattle, farm machinery, young registered Clydesdales. Alex. Kerslake, Senlake, Sask. 12-3

**FARMERS!—DON'T THROW AWAY OLD** clipper plates. I sharpen them and guarantee they will cut. 60 cents per pair returned postpaid. J. Jarvis, Stonewall, Man. 14-2

**FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL TITAN TEN-** horse-power stationary engine. Guaranteed in first-class working order. Good as new. \$290. Box 60, Expanse, Sask. 14-2

**SOIL DRIFTING PREVENTED BY SIMPLE** patented attachment for cultivator. Ridges the land. Set of seven with instructions, \$8.00. Order from Thos. Hammond, Pincher Station, Alta. 14-2

**COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG, FIVE INDIV-** idual beams, latest type. Engine disc, four Bissell horse disc, all cheap. Box 210, Nokomis, Sask. 14-3

**LAND BREAKING—S. W. WISE & CO., 332** Lipton St., Winnipeg, have up-to-date machinery. We want one or more sections of prairie land for breaking in one locality. 14-2

**SELLING—COMPLETE OUTFIT POTATO** machinery, Fordson tractor and plows. All new last year. Prices right. R. B. Davis, Glenside, Sask. 14-2

**DUNAM CULTI PACKER FOR SALE OR EX-** change for pure-bred Holstein or Shorthorn cows. Martin Richmond, Young, Sask. 14-3

**WANTED—SECOND-HAND WELL-BORING** machine. W. E. Garrett, Box 697, North Battleford, Sask. 14-3

**SACRIFICE—A FORD CAR AND MAGNET** cream separator. What offers? Box O, Spy Hill, Sask. 14-3

**EMERSON "KICKER" THREE-SHOE WILD** cat separator, power attachment. Perfect condition. \$30. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—12-25 CASE TRACTOR, CHEAP** for cash, or will trade for stock. Box 113, Imperial, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—30-60 CASE COAL-OIL TRACTOR** and eight-bottom Cockshutt plow, both little used. Write Chas. Peterson, Wadena, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR AND** LaCrosse three-fur